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THE *Chambray*
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE
IN HIS
TOUR through FRANCE.

WROTE BY *15*
A N O F F I C E R,

Who lately travelled on a Principle which he most
sincerely recommends to his Countrymen, viz.
Not to spend more Money in the Country of our
natural Enemy, than is requisite to support, with
Decency, the Character of an ENGLISHMAN.

THE FOURTH EDITION,
Greatly Enlarged and Improved :
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A LARGE CORRECT MAP
O F
All the Post Roads of France.

With the Distances of the Towns, laid down in a
plain, familiar Manner; so as to render the Work
much more useful than any other Publication of
the Kind.

L O N D O N:
Printed for G. KEARSLEY, No. 1, in Ludgate-street.
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T H E
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE,
I N H I S
Tour through F R A N C E.

S E C T I O N I.

*General Remarks, necessary to be read by a
Gentleman who designs to travel; with an
accurate Account of the French Coins.*

A FONDNESS for travelling being
the characteristic of the English,
more than of any other nation;
I imagined that I could not employ my
time better than in the writing the fol-
lowing sheets; which I hope may prove
acceptable to the public, as it is (to my
B great

great surprise) the first of that kind that has ever appeared in print. I am much concerned for my inability to execute it as I could wish; but the only, and best apology I can make, is, to abide by the truth, set all partiality aside, and relate nothing but what has really occurred to my own observation.

The love of my country, and the regard I entertain for its interests, have always a place in my thoughts: through my whole conduct, and in all my observations, still are those points in view; and happy should I esteem myself, if their results would conduce, in the least degree, to the advantage, improvement, or precaution, of any of my worthy fellow countrymen.

These, it is to be hoped, are motives very sufficient to induce me to an undertaking of this nature; through the whole of which, I shall use my utmost endeavours not only to make the tour, frugal, pleasing, and advantageous, but also to avoid the many inconveniences and impositions, which must naturally occur to all those who travel, that have not had a previous intimation of them.

I must beg leave to observe, it is a general conceived notion in England, that
it

It is necessary to have a considerable fortune to make the tour of France : so it is, I confess, if a man is determined to be a dupe to Frenchmen, and enter into all the follies, vices, and fopperies, of that vain, superficial people ; but I can with veracity declare, that during eighteen months I was abroad, it did not cost me 150 l. sterling. In this time I learned their language ; made myself acquainted with their laws, customs, and manners ; never omitted examining with care, all the curiosities worthy a stranger's inspection ; always appeared in genteel company ; kept my servant when in a town ; and, in all respects, supported with reputation, the character I assumed.

While I acted on this plan (which proceeded not more from œconomy, than a patriotic disposition) how frequently did I with concern see our young nobility and gentry, who, even travelling for their education, spent their money and time, little to their own improvement, or the credit of their country, frequently collecting mobs in the streets, by throwing money from their windows ; and in their daily actions confirming Frenchmen in their unalterable opinions, that the English are all immensely rich ; and consequently

quently can afford to pay double what a Frenchman will for the same article !

People in trade find the English custom so vastly beneficial, that they have their lookers-out on purpose to bring them to their shops and taverns, who have a share in the impositions arising : of this I was forewarned by an honest Frenchman, who, early on my going into France, advised me never to offer more than one half of what they asked me ; and, most frequently, I bought what I wanted at that rate.

It would be needless to address myself, on this occasion, to gentlemen of large fortunes, who travel with equipages and servants ; they even in their own country will meet with many impositions, which a gentleman travelling privately must naturally avoid : yet this one article I shall recommend to them, not to take abroad their own post chaises, as their slight structure is by no means calculated for the heavy pavement of the French roads ; having known several gentlemen obliged to sell them for no other reason.

I shall now proceed to equip my adventurer in the following manner.

Should he be an officer, I would have him by all means carry with him his uniform or regimentals ; that being the most
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respectable dress he can possibly appear in, and which, in a great measure, excludes him from many impositions; and entitles him to mess with the French officers in any town he may chuse to reside at. This, of all schemes, is the most eligible for him, as they are most of them extremely friendly; men of strict honour, and will, at all times, prevent his being imposed on; as the privileges they enjoy * (tho' their pay is so vastly inferior to ours) make them not only respected, but feared by people in business. They all speak good French; are very ready to set him right in their language; and as long as he behaves like a man of honour among them, he is sure to receive every civility in their power to grant: for their attachment to the English officers, (and

* A French officer is exempted from all taxes except the poll-tax, which is very trifling: there is a duty upon every article, though the produce of France, which when he buys, is taken off: these, with many other advantages, and the excessive cheapness of every necessary of life, make their pay adequate (if not superior) to the British officers. Those of the navy have the same pay in peace as in war; a captain of a frigate's appointment being 3000 livres, and a lieutenant's 1500, which enables them to live genteel, consequently respected wherever they go.

indeed the English in general, from their generous and unprecedented conduct to them, when prisoners in the late war, makes them solicitous to serve them: these, preferable to all others in France, are the men he should endeavour to be most intimate with; and it is in every English gentleman's power to be so in a little time, by frequenting the military coffee-house: but let him not too readily cultivate acquaintance; let him first take a little time to make prudent observations; and those whom he sees are most respected among themselves, are the men I would recommend to his intimacy; for in their corps, as in ours, some do not merit being taken notice of.

It will now and then be requisite to ask them to his chamber to breakfast, which is all the expence attending it; as he will dine and sup with them at their *auberge* or tavern: this expence is seldom more and most frequently less, than 50 livres a month; which is little more than two guineas; a livre being about ten-pence sterling; for which he is found a dinner and supper, with a desert of fruit, cheese and sweet-meats; and as much wine as he will drink; which (except in time of

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Lent) an Englishman in health may always make a shift with.

It may not be improper here to let you into the nature of the French coins, which you must pay a strict observance to, as they are difficult to distinguish from each other; and without proper notice, you will be frequently cheated when buying small matters.

FRENCH COINS.

G O L D.

A louis d'or, twenty-four livres French; twenty shillings English.

S I L V E R.

A grand ecu, or six livres piece, five shillings English.

The ecu, or three livres piece, two shillings and six-pence English.

The vingt-quatre sols piece, one shilling English.

A livre is no coin, but computation, and is twenty-pence French, or ten-pence English.

A douze sols piece, is twelve-pence French, or six-pence English.

A six sols piece is six-pence French, or three-pence English.

COPPER, mixed with SILVER.

A deux sols, or two-pence French, one penny English, is the most common small coin in France, and hath an L upon it, and is near the size of our six-pence, but is copper, with a white or silverish mixture, and twelve of these make a vingt-quatre sols piece, or one shilling English.

They have also another small piece of much the same size and colour, but not quite so white, and somewhat thinner, which is one sol and an half, three half-pence French, or three farthings English.

ALL COPPER.

A sol, or sous, is a piece of copper like our halfpenny, value one penny French, or one halfpenny English; twenty four of these make an English shilling.

A deux liard piece is half a sol French, or a farthing English, and alike to it.

A liard, or farthing French, is the value of half a farthing English.

N. B. No coin of a former reign will pass in this king's time, all the coins being called in upon the demise of their kings. Travellers should therefore be careful not to receive any old coin in change,

change, as they will meet with great difficulty in getting it off again.

An English guinea passes in France for twenty-four livres only, or twenty shillings English; so that gentlemen lose a shilling by every guinea they change in France.

Bank notes are not negotiable in France; and it is extremely difficult to get them changed in any towns; in some places, absolutely impossible.

If you draw, while abroad, on a banker in France, you generally are charged seven or eight pounds per cent. discount; but if on a French merchant, who wants to transmit money to London, it is generally done at par: this last is therefore the most saving method, but then you must always wait till they have a confirmation that your bill is honoured.

Into a small trunk I would have you put a dozen of shirts; they ought to be much coarser than the English in general wear them; otherwise, their slovenly manner of washing (which is by beating them with a board against a stone in cold water) will soon oblige you to buy others; half a dozen pair of shoes; a pair of boots, and buckskin breeches, would be requisite; as the French leather is not

proof against water : your stockings should be silk, which is the fashion of France, even among the meanest mechanics ; these, with the cloaths on your back, and the hat on your head, with the best French dictionary and grammar extant, are all the luggage you ought to take ; for at the first town you propose to reside at, you should fit out *a la mode de France*, and continue so as long as you stay in that country : don't think this advice unseasonable ; as an English dress is a sufficient object for French knavery : it would be wrong to buy more things at a time than are requisite ; as you can recruit your stock at every town you come to, or chuse to continue at for some time. I had almost forgot two necessary articles called a knife and fork ; which if you neglect taking with you, you'll often run the hazard of losing your dinner ; it being the custom of those very polite people (women, as well as men) to lug out their great sharp-pointed knives when going to their meals ; as there are seldom any laid on the table, except called for ; and when they appear (if they had any edge) an Englishman would suppose they were made to stick a roasting pig ; and as to their forks, which are made in the shape

of spoons, with three prongs, they are equally uselefs, or unhandy.

To an Englishman it seems very strange to go into an inn and make a bargain for his bed, his supper, his horses and servants, before he eats or sleeps; yet this is common in France, and for a stranger even necessary; for though you will meet with no kind of civil reception at the inns upon the road in France, as with us, at your entrance; you will meet with an exorbitant bill (without this precaution) at your departure; therefore, when you come to an inn, where you intend to stay all night, or to dine, ask the price of your room and bed, and order a supper or dinner at thirty, forty, fifty, or sixty sols per head; you will then be well served with, perhaps, many dishes, any one of which, had you ordered in particular, would have been charged treble.

It will naturally occur to you to get letters of credit on Messrs. Foley, Wolfe, or some other banker at Paris, and these will be sufficient to conduct you through France, as they will give you recommendations from town to town; without which, if you have ever so much money in your pocket, you will neither be well received, or respected: if you

can procure other letters to any of the creditable inhabitants of a town, they will be greatly instrumental to your passing your time more agreeably, as the French are always fond of company; and, indeed, shew great hospitality to strangers, when genteely recommended.

In any town you chuse to reside at, you should, soon after your arrival, pay your compliments to the intendant, and other principal officers: this method is not only genteel, but political, as you may have many causes for redress, from the natural injustice, and inclination to villainy, hourly practised by the common people; and whilst you are an inhabitant of any town in France, you are under the protection of the intendant, and have a right to claim it, whenever occasion offers; and should he be slow in the administration of justice (as indeed they too frequently are) there is our ambassador at Paris to remonstrate to; who, if he pleases, may get him most severely reprimanded for not having done his duty. I may venture to assert, (from some circumstances wherein I myself was concerned) that were the English to exert themselves with becoming spirit, in applying for justice to the fountain head, when

ill

ill treated, they would not have so often occasion to do it; and might be more certain to meet with less difficulties, better treatment and respect, whilst on their travels: but I am concerned to observe, that most of them being too indolent to put themselves to a little trouble or expence, in defence of justice, will pay a most imposing bill, and too frequently put up with abusive treatment; which is (in my opinion) inconsistent with the character of a man of honour. I have known these rascals, when they have fallen into the hands of proper spirited men, made such severe examples of, that the very name of an Englishman spread a terror, and was respected ever after in the country where it happened: wherefore it is obvious from what I have said, that the impositions and disrespect which travellers meet with, totally proceed from their own indolence; and that they are not equally respected through all France, is entirely owing to the same cause.

S E C T. II.

From London to Calais.

UPON 'Change every day is to be met with the master of a French trader; whose price to Calais, Dunkirk, or Boulogne, is only a guinea each passenger: the passage is commonly made in sixteen, or twenty hours: this scheme is more commendable than going to Dover: where, should you chance to be wind-bound, it will cost you at least half a guinea a day; however, that you may take your choice, I shall here give an account of the different method of performing this journey, either by post, or in the Dover machine, which sets out from the Golden Cross, at Charing-Cross; and another from the Cross-Keys and Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch-street: the fare for each passenger is twenty shillings; and the journey is performed in one day; the distance from London to Dover is seventy-two miles.

If you rather chuse to travel post, I must also inform you, that unless you go to the Marquis of Granby's Head, at Dartford, you will be compelled to pay a shilling

shilling per mile for your post chaise ; but if you take that inn first, their driver will conduct you to the proper houses throughout, to avoid that first imposition.

The Ship Inn upon the quay at Dover, is the best and most reasonable house ; the landlady, Mrs. Jones, being admirably cut out for the great share of business she has from strangers passing between the two kingdoms.

The passage in the packet, from Dover to Calais, is only half-a-guinea each person ; the distance being no more than twenty-one miles : the hire of a whole vessel to yourself, is precisely the same from Dover to Boulogne as from Dover to Calais, five guineas ; and by going to Boulogne, instead of Calais, you will save the expence of travelling twenty-four miles by land.

Most of the Dover packet-boats are the property of one man, or one set of men ; by which means they endeavour to keep up the price to five guineas : however, there are one or two bye-boats that will carry you over for three guineas ; but these cannot always be procured.

When a gentleman hires a packet-boat from Dover to Calais, let him insist upon being carried into the harbour in the ship, without paying the least regard
to

to the representations of the master ; when he tells you it is low water, or the wind is in your teeth, say, you will stay on board till it is high water, or the wind comes favourable ; and if he sees you resolute, he will find means to bring the ship into the harbour, or at least to convince you, that it absolutely is not in his power. I mention this, because nothing is so great a deception to people unused to objects from the sea, as the distance it is to high land ; and the boatmen will demand almost as much for rowing you to shore as you gave for your whole passage.

I shall suppose you now landed at Calais, your trunk searched at the Bureau, and lodged at either the Silver Lion, Hotel d'Angleterre, or Table Royal ; extravagant houses all ! therefore let your stay in this town be as short as possible ; walk round the ramparts ; and when you have examined the fortifications, (which you may do without interruption, if you have a cockade in your hat,) you will have seen every thing worthy a stranger's inspection.

The map which is prefixed to this book, is accurately engraved from the best authorities, shews the rout of the post roads of the kingdom of France, and

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and will inform you with great exactness, throughout the kingdom, the names of every town and village you go through, and the distance it is from Paris.

In your walks buy *le nouveau voyage de France*; that is, "The new voyage of France;" it is in two pocket volumes, and will cost you only five livres; these books are extremely necessary and entertaining upon the road, as they furnish maps of every rout you can take, and are essentially useful in the towns, as they will point out to you their curiosities, situations, manufactures, number of the inhabitants, and every thing else you could wish to learn, without asking a single question.

The price is fixed for the porters who carry your baggage to the custom-house, or your inn, at six-pence each parcel; which, whether 200 weight or ten pounds, is exactly the same.

Posting is much more easy, convenient and reasonable, upon a just comparison of all circumstances, in England than in France. The English carriages, horses, harness, and roads, are better; and the postilions more obliging and alert; the reason is plain and obvious; if I am ill used in England, I can be accommodated
else-

elsewhere; but in France the post is monopolized, and the postmasters and drivers knowing the traveller depends entirely on them, are more negligent, and more encouraged to insolence and imposition; nor can you have any redress, except by a formal complaint to the comptroller of the posts, who is generally one of the ministers of state, and pays little or no regard to any such representations: another inconvenience that attends posting in France is, that if you are retarded by any accident, you cannot in many parts of the kingdom find a lodging, without perhaps travelling two or three posts farther than you would chuse to go, to the prejudice of your health, and even danger of your life; whereas, on any part of the post road in England, you will meet with good accommodation at every stage.

The post-houses on this road only find you horses; so you must hire a chaise at Calais to carry you to Paris; the price is from two guineas and an half, to three guineas, according to their goodness.

The French post chaises have only two wheels; and when one person is in them, must have two horses; and if two people, they must have three.

When

When the carriage has four wheels, there must be four horses and two drivers ; but in case there should be three persons in it, you are charged at the rate of five horses ; and if four persons, you must have six. If a person extra is in the carriage, or a servant behind, you are obliged to pay at the rate of one horse (25 sols) for every such person. It will sometimes happen, when several chaises have gone the same road before you, that the post-houses cannot supply you with all the horses you require, and rather than wait for the return of wearied horses, you go on to the next stage without your full number ; yet in that case you are obliged to pay for the whole number prescribed in the ordonnance. The price of each horse is twenty-five sols for each post, and five sols is the pay fixed by the ordonnance for each driver, though it is usual to give them ten sols, unless they misbehave. There are a few Postes Royales, viz. at Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and at all other places wherever the king is, and during the time the court is held there ; at these posts you always pay double, both at entering and going out.

From Calais to Paris is thirty-two posts, and the last is a royal one, which makes
it

it at the rate of thirty-three; but to make it more familiar, I give you an example of the expences of going post from Calais to Paris.

For one person, two
 horses (50 sols) and
 driver (10 sols) 33
 posts, at 3 livres
 per post ——— 99
 Hire of a chaise 3
 louis-d'ors, or — 72

l. s. d.
 171 livres, or 7 9 7½

For two persons, 3
 horses (75 sols) and
 driver (10 sols) at
 4 livres 10 sols per liv. sols
 post ——— 140 5
 Hire of a post chaise 72

l. s. d.
 212 5 or 9 5 8½ sterling

But in case you should bring over an English chaise, it having four wheels, the expences would encrease: viz.

For two persons (if only one in a carriage with four wheels, it is the same)

4 horses (5 livres) 2 drivers (1 livre) *l. s. d.*
 at 6 livres per post 198 livres or — 7 13 ½
 Rating the use of the chaise at — 3 3

10 16 1½

The

The difference occasioned by four wheels, which appears but trifling in this instance, will, however, in going from Calais to Marseilles, arise to a considerable sum, as will more readily appear, when you consider that the distance is about one hundred and forty posts, including the royal posts; and therefore two persons in the post chaise must have one hundred and forty additional horses, and as many drivers; but if you should be alone, you will have the same number of drivers, and double that number of horses extraordinary to pay for.

If you rather chuse to ride post on horse-back, at your return to the inn, enquire if there is any company going to Paris; who, without the least ceremony, you should wait on, of whatsoever nation they may be, and tell them you would be glad to join company with them: this may appear strange to an Englishman; but it is what is practised in France every day: by this method of acting, you will have only one horse to pay for; which, of course, will save you one half of your expences; otherwise, you must take a guide with you.

There is what they call a stage coach from Calais to Paris; by which you may send

send your trunk ; but by no means think of entering into this disingenious French invention, which is more like to Noah's Ark, than any thing else I can compare it, and is seven days on its journey to Paris.

S E C T. III.

From CALAIS to PARIS.

Post Road from CALAIS to PARIS, through ABBEVILLE. 33 Posts.

Calais		Posts.	
Hautbiuffon	—	1	
Marquise	— —	1	
Boulogne	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Red Lion, good
Samers	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	eating, and beds.
Cormont	— —	1	
Montreuil	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Very good ac-
Nampont	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	commodation.
Bernay	— — —	1	
Nouvion	— —	1	
Abbeville	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bull's-head, a
Ailly le haut Clocher		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	good inn.
Flixcourt	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pequigny	— —	1	
Amiens	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duc de Bourbon,
Hebecourt	— —	1	best inn.

Fleurs

Posts.

Fleurs	—	—	1	
Breteuil	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Wavigny	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
S. Just	—	—	1	
Clermont	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Longueville	—		1	
CHANTILLY	—		1	Tolerable accom-
Luzarche	—	—	1	modation, but
Ecouen	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	very dear.
St. Denis	—	—	1	
PARIS	—	—		Post Royal.

Should you set out in the morning, you will breakfast at Boulogne, an antient, dirty sea-port town; but, if you have any time, visit the citadel, or high town, which is all that's worthy your observation.

You will dine at Abbeville, situated on an eminence; a neat, pretty town, and not far distant from the sea; well inhabited by people of fashion; and every kind of provision extremely cheap, but by no means calculated for an Englishman to reside at, who would learn the French language with any correctness; as it is the most corruptly spoken there. The passing Montreuil (which is at a few miles distance, and situated on a lofty hill) should remind us of the memorable actions

actions of our great countryman the duke of Marlborough; who, notwithstanding the whole country round it was laid under water, (which they can do upon a flood-tide by sluices that have a communication with the sea,) yet found means to bribe the governor; who, in passive obedience, ordered the sluices to be opened in the night upon the ebb; and in the morning that experienced general was in possession of the out-works; and in a few days after, master of the town: however, the governor was not suspected; and all would have been well, had not the duke imprudently (in an amorous fit, I suppose) revealed that important secret to Sarah his dutchess, who set it a going, and on it went, till it reached the ears of Louis XIV. who ordered the governor a reward due to his infidelity.

As I advised you not to take up your abode at Abbeville, on account of the insufferable jargon spoke there; let me point out to you for that purpose, Amiens, the capital of Picardie; at which place you will arrive the next day: this is a clean, though antient town, very disagreeable in the autumn, or in winter, as it rains most of that time: but, in the spring and summer, there are few pleasanter

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towns in all France. It is situated on the banks of the river Somme, in the midst of a most beautiful, fertile, and extensive plain, abounding with game, which you are at liberty to pursue whenever you please; as I imagine you have paid your compliments to the principal officers as before directed.

The ramparts all round the town afford most delightful walks; as do several of the outlets; and there are frequent amusements upon the water in summer, and abundance of genteel company reside there; always a battalion of infantry, and a detachment of the king's body-guards. There is generally a concert once a week, which is open to all strangers; and they have a mall as genteely frequented as any of the walks at Paris.

There is a French person whose name is Goafoong, or Goshong, as the English pronounce it, that lives near the cathedral, who takes in boarders at 600 livres, twenty-five guineas per annum, and has most commonly some Parisian gentlemen, of whom (if you are not idle) you may easily learn the true French accent. I mention this, as some might not chuse to mess with the French officers.

Wherefore, any gentleman who wants to get hold of the French language, before he goes to Paris, cannot (in my opinion) do better, than spend at least six months in this town, as it is little frequented by the English; (except in passing) who, when they get together (as at Paris,) will naturally speak their own mother tongue; consequently prevent their attaining the French language. You may there get a monk to come morning and evening to instruct you for half-a-guinea a month; and for the same price you will be most pleasingly accommodated with a chamber near the cathedral, which is the genteelest quarter of the town: you will be furnished with a servant for twenty-four sols, that is, a shilling a day, who finds himself lodging, and all other necessaries: however, should you not chance to make any stay at Amiens, you ought by all means to visit the Chateau d'eau, that is the water castle, and the cathedral; the latter was built by the English in the Gothic taste, and is, by much, the most superb edifice of the kind that I saw throughout France.

This town is thirty leagues from Paris, thirty-one from Calais; has fourteen churches, and is supposed to contain

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30,000 inhabitants. It is extremely commercial, on account of the vast manufactories carried on there in the woollen way, such as plushes, camblets, serges, &c.

There is no town of any consequence between Amiens and Paris, though it is well worth your while to stop at Chantilly, and visit the palace, park, and gardens of the prince of Condé, which, to examine with care, will take you up a day; the stables are magnificent beyond description; and the whole will open to you new scenes of pleasures every moment: if the prince should be there, it will be no manner of hindrance to your seeing them, as his affability makes him extremely polite on these occasions.

You will frequently see in the road, several miles distant from this terrestrial paradise, hares, partridges, and pheasants, enjoying, with the most undaunted assurance, the happy protection of this absolute prince; for to kill any of them, is no less than perpetual slavery to the gallies.

From this place you will pass through St. Denis, which is the burial-place of the royal family; and where all the jewels of the crown are deposited; but as it is within two leagues of Paris, it will not

be necessary to stop, as you may make it an agreeable day's recreation, during your residence in the metropolis of all France, where you are now conducted to.

S E C T. IV.

From CALAIS to PARIS, by Way of LISLE, through DUNKIRK and YPRES: 38 Posts.

Calais	— —	Posts.	
Gravelines	—	2	
DUNKIRK	— —	2	The White Hart.
Bergues	— —	1	
Roxbrugh	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Poperigne	—	1	
YPRES	— —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Varneton	— —	2	
LISLE	— —	2	Hotel de Bourbon.
Carvin	— —	2	
Lens	— —	1	
ARRAS	— —	2	
Herville	— —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Sailly	— —	2	
Peronne	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Marché le Pot		$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Fonches	—	1	
Roye	— —	1	
Conchy les Pots		$1\frac{1}{2}$	

Cuvilly

Posts.

Cuvilly	—	—	1
Gournay	—	—	1
Bois de Liheu	—		1
Pont St. Maixence	-		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
SENLIS	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Chapelle	—	—	1
Louvres	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourget	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
PARIS	—	—	Post-Royal.

From Calais to Lisle by this rout, it is thirteen posts.

DUNKIRK is the capital of a fine fruitful territory, and a place of good trade, being a free port; its fortifications cost Louis XIV. immense sums of money, but are now destroying, agreeable to the last treaty of peace. As a citizen of the world, it would grieve one to see so fine an harbour destroyed; as Englishmen, it ought to raise very opposite reflexions. The town is neatly built, the streets large, regular, and well paved: the town-house is a good building, over-against which is the Jesuits church, with its college, which is worth seeing; the principal church, dedicated to St. John, has a very handsome choir, and fifteen chapels, among which, that dedicated to St. George, is

remarkable for an excellent picture of this saint, by Rubens. Here are abundance of religious houses ; and, among the rest, two English nunneries : the other things worth notice, are the arsenal, the casernes for the garrison, magazines, and mathematical school. Towards the canal are very pleasant walks, with a mall, well planted with trees. The White Hart is the best inn in this town, and is kept by an Englishman ; but, above all others, avoid the Conciergerie, kept by one Walbough, where you will be subject to the highest imposition, though you will meet with very indifferent entertainment.

Bergues is a small town, but indifferently built, and the streets very irregular : it contains seven churches, and a college of Jesuits ; but nothing remarkable.

YPRES, situated in the Austrian Netherlands, is a large town, regularly fortified, having the advantage of sluices, by which it can lay the neighbouring country under water. The streets are, in general, broad, and well paved ; and the market place, the largest in Flanders, and surrounded with piazzas : in the middle is a fine fountain erected by Louis XIV. The cathedral is a noble Gothic building

the side altars are all encompassed with pillars of brass; the choir is noble, and the painting exceeding good: the Jesuits have a handsome college and church here; on the altar of the chapel is a picture of the resurrection, admirably executed. The town-house, which was built for a staple hall for English wool, is of stone, six hundred feet in front, and adorned with the statues of the dukes of Brabant, and earls of Flanders: it has a very handsome tower, in which the archives of the town are kept. The trade of this place consists in the silk and woollen manufactory, but chiefly in linen, which they send to Holland to be bleached; whence, in foreign markets, it obtains the name of Holland.

LISLE, few cities in Europe surpass this for its situation, regularity of its streets and fortifications: whence it is generally called Little Paris. The market-place, from whence all the great streets run, is divided into two by a fine Exchange, built after the manner of that of London, with four gates, from which you go into the market-place: the street called La Rue Royale, is one of the longest, straightest, and most uniform in Europe, extending from the market-place to the citadel, near an English mile.

There are several squares surrounded with handsome houses; particularly that of the Mint: the principal church is dedicated to St. Stephen; the choir is very fine: in the chapel of Notre Dame de la Trielle, is the tomb of Lewis earl of Flanders, remarkable for several brass statues of divers princes of this family. The church of St. Catherine is worth seeing, the tabernacle and front being esteemed by the curious. The college of St. Maurice is worth taking notice of for the magnificence of the great altar, and its fine marble pulpit: the paintings of the chapel of St. Druon are the finest in this city. The number of churches in this town are fifty; most of which deserve your attention. Here is also a magnificent hospital, and an indifferent theatre, but some good comic actors: hackney coaches ply here as in London, at half the price, and much better carriages. The garrison, even in time of peace, consists of 10,000 men. The Diligence sets out from this place for Paris in two days: the price for each passenger is about fifty livres, for which the coachman finds you in every thing during your journey.

LENS, is a small town in the French Netherlands, about eight miles north of Arras,

Arras, which contains nothing remarkable. It was formerly well fortified, but has been since dismantled.

ARRAS, one of the most antient cities of the Low Countries, being the Roman Atrebatum, is a large populous town, situated on the river Scarpe, upon a hill: it is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Town, and is the largest; and the other the City: they are both well fortified, being surrounded with a strong wall, with high ramparts, two large ditches, and a citadel, repaired by the celebrated Vauban. The town is in general well built, the streets broad, and the market-places spacious; the Great market-place is of a great length, and the houses built with piazzas like those in Covent-Garden. In the Little market-place adjoining, stands the Town-house, a magnificent building. The churches and chapels in this city are above an hundred, some of which are worth seeing, particularly that of the barefooted Carmelites. The cathedral is situated in that part called the City; it is an old Gothic building; on the steeple is a clock with little brass statues that strike the bell every hour: the church is adorned with chapels and altars of brass and marble,

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and fine sculptures and paintings. Here is kept, in a silver case, enriched with pearls and diamonds, a kind of manna which looks like wool, that they say fell from heaven in 371, in the time of a great drought, and is now carried in procession whenever they want rain : but the greatest beauty of Arras is the royal abbey of St. Vedast, whose revenue amounts to 20,000 crowns a year. This abbey is truly a royal palace, and the church one of the finest in the Netherlands, for the beautiful seats of the monks, the pictures on the altars, and the noble cupola on the top, or for the fine tombs of kings and princes buried here : among other monuments is that of Theodoric, one of the first kings of France, who died in 690. This town carries on a good trade in both linen and woollen manufactures ; but is chiefly famous for its tapestry, which art was first invented here.

PERONNE, a large populous town, situated on the north bank of the river Somme, is one of the keys of the kingdom, being very strong by art as well as nature : it contains three churches, a collegiate one, and a college, neither of which are worth a traveller's remarking.

SEN LIS,

SENLIS, anciently called Sylvanectum, situated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Nannette, has some old fortifications, seven parochial and two collegiate churches. Here are the ruins of an old castle, and some other buildings, which are supposed to be the work of the ancient Romans. In the neighbourhood of this town are several fine seats: viz. Chantilly, belonging to the prince de Conde, remarkable for its magnificent stables, parks and gardens; a particular account of which will be given in another place, Liancourt, Verneuil, Anet, Dreux, &c.

There is also another Road to LISLE, thro^t ST. OMER's, which is the nearest, being only eleven Posts and an half.

Calais	—	—	—	Posts.
Ardres	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
St. Omer's	—	—	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Cassel	—	—	—	2
Bailleul	—	—	—	2
Armentieres	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Lisle	—	—	—	2

In all, sixty-nine miles English, or thirty-three leagues.

If not agreeable to travel post, you may go in the stage from Calais to Dunkirk for fifty sous each passenger; and from Dunkirk to Lisle, there is a stage every week.

You may also, if you please, go by water to or from St. Omer, Dunkirk, Bergues, or Ypres, by the canal of Calais. The passage from Calais to St. Omer's, is twenty-four sols each. The boat sets out every morning at nine o'clock.

ARDRES, a small fortified town, delightfully situated on a hill, in the middle of a plain: one of the bastions is called De Banquet, on account of its being the place where a king of France and a king of England were entertained.

St. OMER's, situated on the river Aa, in the province of Artois, is a large populous town, very strong by nature and art. The streets are long and spacious; the cathedral, an old Gothic building, is a very beautiful one: there are a great many religious houses; that of the Jesuits is an handsome structure; it consists of two large squares, and is equal to any of the colleges at Oxford: but the principal beauty of this place, is the magnificent abbey of St. Bertin, which is a fine piece
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of architecture: the church is very beautiful; and from the top of the steeple on a clear day, the coast of England may be seen. Near this town is a spacious lake full of floating islands, which in summer afford a delicious prospect. This town carries on a good trade by means of a navigable canal cut from hence to Gravelines, which communicates with the sea.

CASSEL, is a small town, situated on the highest, if not, perhaps, the only mountain in Flanders, and seems, as if intended by Nature as a specula to survey the very extensive flat country, and prospect, that is every way to be seen as far as the eye can reach, and as beautiful as the imagination can conceive; above thirty fortified towns, the British channel, and even Dover castle being included in this view. This delightful prospect is all that is worth viewing in this town.

ARMENTIERES, a large town, four leagues distant from Lille, contains nothing particular, and is remarkable only for having a number of large dogs belonging to the garrison, which are turned loose every night, and are said to possess a remarkable degree of sagacity in discovering strangers from the inhabitants.

S E C T. V.

From London to Paris, by Way of Bright-helmstone in Suffex, to Dieppe, through Rouen in Normandy.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE is only sixty miles distant from London. The Bright-helmstone coach sets out from the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, three times a week; and three times a week from the Talbot Inn in Southwark: the fare is sixteen shillings each passenger. Post chaises on this road are one shilling a mile.

A regular packet-boat sails twice every week from Brighthelmstone for Dieppe: the price is one guinea each passenger.

Dieppe is only twelve leagues from Rouen: The inhabitants of this little town are mostly fishermen and pilots. Ivory and horn are turned here in great perfection; the women and children ever employed in making laces: bread, wine, fish, and all manner of provisions, are in great abundance: the streets are regular; the houses uniform, and built of brick. There are two parish churches, and several convents, none of which merit the inspection of a stranger that intends making the tour of France.

A stage coach goes from Rouen to Dieppe in one day, and stops to dine at an inn called Toftes, about half way. Passengers pay six livres each for their place.

The post route is as follows ; six posts, and one royal.

	Posts.
From Dieppe to Osmonville	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Toftes —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Cambres —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Rouen —	$1\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. It is unnecessary to hire a chaise for this journey, as the post-masters find chaises the whole way from Dieppe to Paris.

ROUEN, the capital of Normandy, bordering on the Seine, is situated low, and almost surrounded by very high and barren mountains ; having only that side next the river open : it is enclosed with an antient wall, flanked with bastions here and there, to defend it on the land side. The inhabitants are computed to amount to 60,000 souls, are extremely industrious, and carry on a great trade. The houses make but a poor figure, being badly built and irregular,

gular, and the streets insufferably narrow and dirty. They count thirty-seven parishes, forty convents, seven for men, and twenty-three for women; five hospitals, and forty public fountains. There are three small rivers which run through the town; one of which is much frequented by frogs, though one would imagine, that in time, they would be destroyed, as they commonly compose a dish or two; at each meal, at the tables of both rich and poor; the latter mostly living on them.

The cathedrals, St. Ouen, and St. Malon, are as magnificent churches as France can produce, and contain many fine paintings, and Roman antiquities; among which are the tombs of several kings, bishops, and lords. The heart of Charles V. is in a sepulchre of beautiful black and white marble, and enriched with an infinity of curious ornaments: also those of Henry III. and Richard I. kings of England, and dukes of Normandy, which are placed on each side of the grand altar piece. There is in this church a large library, which is open to the public, except on saints days, and Sundays: in the front there is a large square, with a handsome fountain. Along the river there is

a beautiful quay, with a fine walk ; at the beginning of this quay stands an old castle, said to have been built by our Henry V. flanked with eight round large towers, and strong walls, defended with deep ditches full of water. Here you see the Custom-house, and an handsome Exchange, where the merchants meet. But the greatest curiosity, is the beautiful bridge of boats which rises and falls with the tide ; is paved with stones, and opens for the passage of large vessels, contrived by Nichal Bougeois, an Augustine friar. Travellers should not omit seeing the Square aux Vaux, where the famous Joan d'Arc, named the Maid of Orleans, was burnt for a witch, and where the French have erected a statue to her memory. At the house of the procureur-general, are to be seen the fine basso relievo, in marble, representing the magnificent interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I.

The corporation of Rouen consists of a mayor and six aldermen : the mayor is elected every three years.

The neighbourhood of this city is extremely pleasant ; and there is a most delightful prospect from a mountain called St. Catherine's Hill.

*Post Road from ROUEN to PARIS, by
MANTE. 16 Posts.*

	Posts.
Rouen — — —	1
Port St. Ouen —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Vaudreuil — —	2
Gaillon — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Vernon — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Bonnières — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Mante — — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Meulan — — —	1
Trielle — — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
St. Germain —	2 Post Royal.
Paris — — —	

GAILLON, a small country town, near which the archbishop of Rouen has a fine palace : it is situated on a very high hill, and commands a delightful prospect for many miles. This palace was built by cardinal Amboise, archbishop of Rouen, and is reckoned one of the most magnificent seats in France. Not far from thence is a famous Carthusian monastery, over the door of which is written, *Chartreuse Bourbon-lez-Gaillon* : it is a magnificent stone building ; the library, the church, the treasury, and the large monu-

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ment of the family of Soissons-Bourbon, deserve particular notice.

VERNON, a small town, situated on the Seine, in a very agreeable valley, in the diocese of Evreux. It has an hospital for the poor, a collegiate church, several convents, and a bailiwick. The castle, which is very antient, has a tower of freestone, of a very extraordinary heighth. Many English families reside in this town, on account of its cheapness, and pleasant situation.

MANTE, a small town, in the province of the isle of France; is situated on the river Seine, which forms abundance of little islands hereabouts. The town is indifferently built, but remarkable for a fine stone bridge over the Seine, of thirty-nine arches, and a handsome monastery of Celestins. There is a little hill, within the jurisdiction of this city, that produces the best wine in France.

ST. GERMAINS, is about twelve miles distant from Paris, situated on a very high mountain, commands a most extensive and delightful prospect; and may be considered to Paris, what Richmond is to London. Near this town, in the road to Paris, is the famous machine for raising water.

water for the use of the king's gardens at Marli.

Post Road from ROUEN to PARIS by PONTOISE. 15 Posts and an half.

	Posts.
Rouen — — —	1
La Forge Foret —	1
Bourgbaudoin — —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ecouis — — —	2
Tilliers — — —	1
St. Clair — — —	1
Magny — — —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bordeau de Vigny —	2
Pontoise — —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Franconville — —	1
St. Denis — —	Post Royal.

There is also a Diligence from Rouen to Paris, and from Paris to Rouen: the fare is twelve livres each person; but this is disagreeably tedious. The cheapest and best method is by the Berlin, which goes to Paris in two days: the price for each passenger is about a louis d'or.

MAGNY, a small town of the isle of France in the Vexin Françoise. The houses are generally well built, and the streets regular. There is only one parish church,

church, which is dedicated to our lady; but they have some convents of men and women, and a good hospital. The adjacent country produces a great deal of corn, in which the trade of the inhabitants chiefly consists.

PONTOISE, is a town of the isle of France: is situated on the river Oyse, upon the descent of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river. The town is commanded by a castle, in the outer court of which there is a collegiate church. Over the Oyse there is a bridge of fourteen arches, from whence it takes its name of *Pons ad Æsiam*. It consists only of two parishes, but has several religious houses, as the Cordeliers, the Carmelites, the Urselines, and the abbey of S. Martin; which last, as also the palace called the Vicariat, are worth seeing. The principal trade of the town is in corn, which is brought hither from Picardy by the river.

FRANCONVILLE: near this town stands the famous nunnery of Maubuisson.

ST. DENIS, a small town situated in a small plain, about six miles north of Paris, receives its name from the magnificent abbey of Benedictins,* founded here by Dagobert I. in 630, and is remarkable for
being

being the burial-place of the royal family of France, and containing the regalia of France, and a vast number of other curiosities, as has been already observed. The treasury of this abbey is supposed to be the richest in Europe, except the holy chapel of Loretto, and St. Mark at Venice.

Directions for travelling from ROUEN to PARIS by water.

1 Stage. **F**ROM Rouen to Port St. Ouen, you go by water for three sous each person.

2 Stage. From Port St. Ouen to Rouen, which is fifteen English miles distant, you have horses for thirty sous each horse.

3 Stage. From Roule to Bonnières, is fifteen miles, which you go by water, and costs ten sous each person.

4 Stage. From the village of Bonnières to Roboise, you have a mile and a half to walk, or you may ride it for six sous,

5 Stage. From the village of Roboise to Poissy, which is twenty-seven miles distance,

distance, you travel by water all night; the fare is no more than ten sous each person.

6 Stage. A coach sets out every day at noon from Poissy to Paris. The expence is no more than ten sous each passenger.

N. B. In this way of travelling, you must wait for the full number of passengers, otherways you must pay yourself the full price of the boat. The whole journey, by this method, is performed in thirty-six hours.

S E C T. VI.

A short Description of PARIS.

THE first thing to attract your admiration, is the curious workmanship of the beautiful gates, which form the entrance of this gay city: they were erected as triumphal arches to Lewis XIV. on his return from his victories.

Paris, the metropolis of France, is of a circular form, and divided by the river Seine almost in two equal parts: it is situated

ated in the latitude of 48 degrees, 50 m. north, being about 200 miles distant from London. The air is somewhat gross, but generally esteemed healthy: it is counted to be 18 miles in circumference: however, the Parisians who have been in England, agree, that it is not so extensive as London; and in my opinion, it wants at least one third of being so. The houses are generally built of hewn stone, which is contiguous to the town; and many of them six or seven stories high, with sash windows. The royal palaces therein are four, (though the king, nor any of the royal family, ever reside in them,) viz. The Old Palace, the Louvre, the Thuilleries, and the Palace Royal. The Old Palace serves, like Westminster-hall, for a kind of exchange, where milliners, perfumers, booksellers, &c. keep their shops, as well as to accommodate the courts of justice. The Louvre is situated in that part of Paris called the town, but was never finished, nor I believe ever will, according to the original designs, which were grand beyond description. Our London Bethlem was built from the east front of the Louvre. The Thuilleries is another magnificent palace, and, as some will have it, is part of the Louvre, because
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joined to it by a long gallery. The front of the Thuilleries is 326 yards long, having, on one side, three fine courts, and on the other, beautiful gardens, in which all the quality and gentry walk, as they do in the Mall at London. The Terras, which runs parallel to the river Seine, is esteemed one of the greatest ornaments to these gardens, being 560 yards long, and 28 broad, planted with two rows of stately trees on each side: from this walk there is a most admirable prospect of the town, the river, and the whole country adjacent.

The Palace Royal stands not far from the Louvre; was built by Cardinal Richelieu, and given by him to Louis XIV. but is now inhabited by the duke of Orleans: it is plain without, but fine apartments within; that, for which it is admired, is a gallery which contains most of the illustrious personages that France has produced, drawn by the greatest masters: Italy has been searched, and no expence spared, to make the whole complete with pictures, busts, statues, medals, and other curiosities worthy of being collected.

The cathedral church (or Notre Dame as it is called) is situated on a little island

on the Seine, and is a majestic Gothic structure: the greatest curiosity in this church is the altar-piece, composed of the finest Egyptian marble; there is an image of the virgin Mary sitting in a mournful posture at the foot of the cross, with a dead CHRIST on her knees: on her right hand is the figure of Louis XIII. on his knees, cloathed in his royal robes, offering his crown and sceptre to the virgin; and on her left, Louis XIV. in the same posture.

The hospitals at Paris are twenty-eight in number, some for poor, old, infirm people; some for foundlings, some for orphans, others for the mad, blind, vagrants, and incurables; the four chief of which are called the Hospital General, God's Hospital, the Hospital of Charity, and the Hospital for invalid Soldiers. The Hospital General is a vast pile of building, containing six distinct houses; one for poor old women and girls; the second, for decayed families; the third, for foundlings; and the fourth, for lying-in women, beggars, vagrants, &c. In all the six, 'tis said there are frequently ten thousand people. God's Hospital is the oldest in Paris; and receives all sorts of people, whether natives

or foreigners : it is shamefully crouded, as I have seen three, and four in a bed, and perhaps each labouring under a different disorder.

The hospital of Invalids, is for wounded, or infirm officers and soldiers, and is by much the most magnificent, being composed of five handsome quadrangles, built of hewn stone, of which, the middle one is the largest; they are surrounded with piazzas and galleries over them, which make a very noble appearance : in the hall where the soldiers eat, are painted all the battles and sieges of Louis XIV. There are usually entertained in this hospital two hundred officers, and three thousand soldiers ; the officers lie two in a chamber, and the soldiers, six ; but each have a separate bed.

Paris is supposed to contain 22,000 houses, 979 streets, 52 parishes, 130 convents for both sexes, which augment daily : near 20,000 coaches and 800,000 souls. The civil government is distributed amongst several courts of justice, of which the highest is the parliament, which is divided into nine chambers, or houses, and have their respective branches of business. Their principal manufactures are gold and silver silks, velvets,

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gold and silver lace, ribbons, tapestry, linens, and glass.

Paris being walled in, the ramparts, more than half round the whole city, are adorned with four rows of stately trees, in the center of which is a broad road for coaches, and on each side very fine shady walks. Upon these ramparts are to be seen, every fine evening, many of the people of fashion in their coaches, which are often gaudy, but oftener truly elegant, and painted in a most exquisite manner; not with *arms, crest, or initial letters*, but with a variety of pastoral scenes. On the margin of these walls are a great number of coffee-houses, and places of public entertainment, where are exhibited a variety of amusements, something in the way of Bartholomew-fair, but, you may imagine, better executed, by a people whose characteristic it is, to laugh and be merry. The coffee-houses, &c. are finely decorated, and in most of them are musicians; and there the Bourgeois, with their wives and children, enjoy a little fresh air, and the view of the adjacent country, which is to be seen in great variety from the different parts of these ramparts.

SECTION VII.

Curiosities worth seeing in Paris.

THE curiosities of Paris are as follows, which I shall put down in French, as they will by that means be easiest found out.

Le Louvre.

Le Cabinet des Tableaux du Roi.

Le Cabinet des Livres du Roi.

L'académie Françoisé.

L'académie Roïale des belles Lettres.

L'académie Roïale des Sciences.

L'académie Roïale d'Architecture.

L'académie Roïale de Peinture.

Les Antiques du Roi.

Le Garde Meuble du Roi.

Le Palais des Thuilleries, & les Jardins.

La grand Gallerie de Louvre.

Le Cours de la Reine.

La Manufacture Roïale de Savonnerie.

La Manufacture de Porcelaine à St. Cloud.

L'Eglise de St. Germain Auxerrois.

Le Palais Roïal, les Jardins, & les Tableaux.

- L'Eglise St. Roch.
- Le Couvent des Jacobins reformés.
- Le Couvent des Feuillans.
- L'Eglise des Capucins.
- L'Eglise des Filles de l'Assomption.
- La Place de Louis le Grand.
- Le Statue Equestre du Roi Louis le Grand.
- Le Couvent des Capucines.
- Le Tombeau de Monsieur de Crequi.
- Le Tombeau de Monsieur de Lornois.
- La Bibliothèque Roïale.
- L'Hotel d'Antin.
- La Place Victoire.
- La Place Vendôme.
- La Place de Louis le Quinze.
- La Place Roïale.
- L'Hotel de Thoulouse.
- Le Couvent des Augustins Déchauffés*.
- L'Hotel des Fermes du Roi.
- L'Hotel de Soissons.
- L'Eglise de St. Eustache.
- Le Tombeau de Monsieur Colbert.

* On the left hand going into this convent, madame Pompadour is buried in a small chapel, lined throughout with the choicest marble that Italy could produce ; which, with many magnificent ornaments, cost the king ten thousand pounds sterling, in honour of her memory. The nuns of this convent (to whom she was always a kind benefactress) hold divine service three times a week for the repose of her soul.

L'Hotel

L'Hotel de Bourgogne.

La Fontaine de St. Innocent.

La Porte de St. Dennis.

La Maison de Prêtres de la Maison de
St. Lazare.

La Porte St. Martin.

Le Couvent des Recolets.

Le Temple.

L'Hotel de Soubize.

La Maison D'amelot de Biscul.

L'Abbaïe Roïale de Val de Grace.

L'Hotel de Ville.

L'Observatoire Roïale.

L'Eglise de St. Gervais.

Le Portail de St. Gervais.

Le Tombeau de Chancelier de Tellier.

La Maison de Professe des Jesuits,
La Place Roïale.

Le Couvent des Minimes.

Le Couvent des Filles de la Visitation
de St. Marie.

La Bastille.

La Porte St. Antoine.

La Manufacture des Glaces.

L'arc de Triomphe.

Le Couvent des Celestins.

L'Arsenal.

L'Eglise de St. Paul.

La Maison du President Lambert de
Thorigny.

La Maison de Britton Villiers.

L'Eglise de St. Louis.

La Porte St. Bernard.

L'Abbaïe Roïale de Ste. Victoire.

Le Jardin Roïal.

Le Cabinet du Roi *.

L'Hopital de Salpêtrière.

Les Gobelins, & la Tapifferie.

L'Eglise de St. Nicholas du Chardonnet.

L'Abbaïe Roïale de Ste. Geneviève du Mont.

Le Couvent des Mathurins.

Le College Roïal.

Le College de Louis le Grand.

Le Couvent des Carmelites. The most curious in Paris, and of which order of nuns the queen is the protectress.

Grand Autel de Val de Grace.

Le Couvent des Chartreux.

La Sorbonne.

Le Tombeau du Cardinal de Richelieu.

Le Palais de Thermes †.

* The king's cabinet is open to be viewed every Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

† This is the only piece of Roman ruins in Paris. It is situated in La Rue de la Harpe. The inside and outside of the walls are composed of six rows of small square stones, and then four rows of flat thin and broad Roman bricks, alternatively; from the top to the bottom; which makes it probable, it was built after Severus's time; for, according to Vitruvius, this was the African manner of building; and, therefore, might well be what tradition here says of it, viz. part of Julian the Emperôr's palace or Thermae.

Grand

Grand Autel de Notre Dame.

La Maison de St. Cosme, ou l'Ecole de Chirurgie.

Les Représentations Anatomiques en Cire Colorée.

Le Couvent des Cordeliers.

L'Abbaïe Roïale de St. Germain des Prés.

L'Eglise de Notre Dame.

Grand Autel de l'Abbaïe St. Germain.

Le Palais de Luxembourg *; and the pictures which are within l'Hotel de Condé.

Le Couvent des Carmes déchauffez.

L'Eglise de St. Sulpice.

L'Hotel Roïal des Invalides.

Le grand Autel des Invalides.

Le Tombeau du Cardinal Mazarin.

Le Couvent du Noviciat des Jacobins reformés.

Le Couvent des grands Augustins.

L'Hotel de Conty.

Le Couvent des Théatins.

La Figure Equestre du Roi Henry Quatre.

La Samaritaine sur le Pont Neuf.

La Bibliothèque des Avocats.

* The pictures in the Luxembourg Gallery are to be seen every Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

L'Hotel Dieu.

L'Hopital des Enfans Trouvés.

La Communauté des Peintures & Sculptures.

Le Palais.

La Cour des Aides.

La St. Chapelle.

La Chambre des Comptes.

Les Ponts de Paris.

Le College des quatre Nations ; which are France, Picardie, Normandie, and Germany : the English formerly was termed the fourth nation, 'till by our invasions and victories in France, we had rendered ourselves odious, and, I may say, terrible to them ; on which they took down our arms, and put up those of the Germans in their room.

These, to the best of my knowledge, are every thing within the walls of Paris that merit a stranger's notice.

I would recommend it to every gentleman, to put down in black and white, when he returns at night to his lodgings, all the observations he may have made during the day, as well as the informations he may have received ; such notes will not only be extremely amusing to him, when in other countries, but will also be a sure means of imprinting the
more

more lively ideas of them on his mind : without such precaution, it is natural to suppose, that such variety of objects, will cause the most confused notions, and in the end will totally obliterate the beauty of them from his memory.

S E C T. VIII.

Public Entertainments of PARIS, and their different Prices.

THERE are three theatres in Paris ; that of the opera in the palace of the Thuilleries ; that of the French comedians, in the Fauxbourg, St. Germain ; and that of the Italian comedians, Rue Maucouseil.

The operas are performed four times a week in winter ; Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ; and three times a week in summer. The price is a pistole in the balconies, seven livres ten sols in the first boxes and the amphitheatre, four livres in the second boxes, and forty sols in the pit.

The decorations of this theatre are magnificent, and the scenery beautiful, though but little can be said in favour of the singing and music.

The theatre of the French comedians is not large. They act every day, except a fortnight before Easter, and a week after. There is also a vacation at the theatre on the great festivals. The price in the pit is twenty sols; thirty sols in the third boxes; forty sols in the second boxes; four livres in the theatre, amphitheatre, and first boxes.

The Italian comedy, is so called, not because it is acted in Italian, but for being in the Italian manner. The price is the same as the French comedy. The days on which the best pieces are performed, are Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. The comic opera is also performed at this theatre.

The best days for the French comedy, are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Friday is the best day for the French opera in summer, and Saturday in the winter.

There is also, during Lent, and on high festivals, an entertainment called the Concert Spirituel, something in the manner of our Oratorios.

The gardens of the Thuilleries are frequented by the best company in the evenings.

The

The gardens of the Palais Royal, by the best company, from twelve at noon till dinner time.

The Luxembourg gardens are most frequented in an evening.

The king's phyfic gardens are also always open for company to walk in ; and there is a mount in these gardens which commands a fine view of Paris.

S E C T. IX.

Rules for an Englishman's laying out his money in PARIS.

THERE is nothing which a stranger ought to be more careful of in Paris, particularly an Englishman, than laying out his money ; for he will never go to buy any thing, even of the most trifling nature, in which they will not attempt to cheat him ; in casual expences, particularly in buying trinkets, and such trifles, which one is often led into, I would, by all means, advise, never to give more than one third of what is asked ; in which case, one will generally pay a little more than the thing is worth ; nor must people mind the shopkeepers letting them go away, for they will sometimes do that, in order to cheat with more certainty another time.

When

When you go to buy expensive toys, such as gold snuff-boxes, watches, and trinkets for ladies, the best way is to go to the hotel de Jabac, to which any one will direct you. Here the price of every thing is marked; and every thing of the best make. They will, even after you have kept a toy a considerable time, if you do not injure it, return you your money, or let you change it for any thing else. Things are not cheap here, but you are sure of having them good. These general directions, though with regard to what seems trifles, will be found necessary to be attended to.

We come next to the great article of lodging and diet. With regard to the former, I would always advise a public hotel before a private house, or Maison Pourgeois. In the hotels, you may have an apartment from twenty guineas to one *per* month. The hotels you are to avoid, are all those, without exception, where they provide you with diet as well as lodgings, unless they keep a daily public ordinary. At the hotels where they provide you with eating, the unreasonableness of their charge is incredible, especially to the English. If you will eat at your hotel, rather than go to an ordinary, always send to the *traiteurs*, and have your meals at so much

much an head ; send for your wine to the merchants ; by this means, you will eat and drink sixty *per cent.* cheaper ; have greater variety ; the things will be of a better quality, and you will be more plentifully served. But if you are a single man, the best way will be to go to one of the ordinaries, many of which are excellent ; and at these, for thirty-six or forty sous, you will always meet good company. But in a separate place, the reader will find a catalogue of the best hotels both for lodging and eating.

All the genteel English who go to Paris keep a carriage ; and it seems most necessary, to regulate the expences of those who have most money to spend in this article, which is really a useful one to those who can afford it. They should not give more than twelve guineas a month. They will make a demand upon you for a shilling a day for the coachman ; but this is a meer imposition upon a stranger, and contrived between the master of the coach and your servant, to whom he gives a shilling a day : take care therefore, to hire your coach without any stipulated recompence to the coachman. There will also be great impositions attempted upon you in the article of carriage,

carriage, in your excursions to Versailles, and other places within the environs of Paris. The first unnecessary piece of expence they will want to put you to, is an additional pair of horses; by no means consent to this; and before you go out upon your excursions, take care to stipulate with the master how much you are to give to provide for his coach and horses, during the number of days you stay out, for this expence falls upon you; six livres a day is sufficient: if you don't make this bargain, they will want to charge twelve; nay, if they find you very free of your money, which, through vanity, or folly, the better sort of English generally are, they will very probably charge you eighteen. Observe you pay six livres to the king's coach office, for a permission to go to Versailles in your own carriage; which permit is good for twelve months. But, above all things, you must be extremely cautious of the servants you hire; those fellows are always on the watch for you, and are the greatest rogues breathing. They are fee'd by all the tradesmen they get you to employ, and defraud you in every article they buy for you themselves. Never give them more than thirty s^{ous} a day, about fifteen pence English,

and

and you provide them neither with lodgings, cloaths, nor victuals. This is a fixed price; give no more on any account, tho' at first they will ask it. In a word, have particular care of your servants, some of them are provided with a little English, and these are the worst. For dressing hair, never give more than six livres *per* month. Ladies give twelve to be dressed in the highest mode; and both gentlemen and ladies are dressed every day.

One great article of expence at Paris, is cloaths. You will meet no where with greater cheats than the French taylors, it is therefore my advice to you, to buy every thing yourself; and, even at the merchants, be very cautious not to give so much as they ask you. For making a plain suit of cloaths, you give eighteen shillings, and for the richest laced cloaths thirty shillings. The suits most generally used, are velvet, silk, and plain cloth. A black velvet suit, with a very rich gold waistcoat, will cost you sixteen guineas, making and all. A silk suit nine guineas. A cloth suit, lined with silk, six guineas and half. Each of these suits have two pair of breeches. If you use gold trimmings, fur lining, or lace, as I advise you to buy the articles from the merchant, you will
see

fee, and be a judge of, the additional expence. But if the cloaths here mentioned, which are such as are usually bought at Paris, cost you a greater price than is here set down, you will be imposed upon. Observe that every thing is rated according to the best quality. Never give more than twelve shillings a pair for silk stockings. Shoes are no more than five livres ten sous a pair. Laced ruffles are an article in which you will be exceedingly imposed on, if you do not take care. I can give you no rule for this article of expence, but be cautious never to buy them either of milliners, or the people that go about; the first will charge you triple their value; the last will give you goods worth nothing. Ladies are in no great danger of being cheated, by any one but their milliners. I therefore advise them to buy their blonds, gauzes, and laces, at the merchants, and send them to be made up.

The Fauxbourg St. Germain is the most fashionable quarter of the city, where all the English reside, and near the play-house, the opera, the eating-houses, the English coffee-house, Rue Comedie Françoise, and the Caffé Conti, facing the Pont Neuf; which, with the Caffé Militaire, Rue

St.

St. Honoré, are the best in Paris: by frequenting the English coffee-house, you will no doubt be accosted by many shining heroes bedaubed with lace, either of the Scottish, Irish, or English nation, asking you where you lodge, how long you have been in town, and offering you any civilities in their power; but by no means accept of any of their services; and behave at the same time with reserve, (except you know them.) There are many French coffee-houses of reputation, which are preferable to frequent, on account of learning the French language; as the hearing it distinctly spoken, and reading much, are the most essential helps to accomplish that point. I do not mean by what I have advanced, to exclude my countrymen wholly from the English coffee-house, as it is extremely natural to wish to read the English papers, and see what acquaintances are in town; but I would recommend it always to be done in the morning.

When you are fixed in your lodgings, it will be highly requisite to wait on your banker; he will return your visit, which will give you some weight in the house where you lodge; for though the French are less cautious than the English in letting

ting their apartments; they are always best pleased, and treat with the greatest civility, those who are known to some people of credit. Desire your banker to recommend you a servant, which he can do with little trouble to himself; this done, you will perhaps be under less danger of being robbed by him.

The wines mostly drank at Paris are,
 Bon vin vieux de Beaune;
 De Volnè l'année passée;

(These are the red wines fit to drink at meals, when mixt with water. The price is thirty sous a bottle.)

Reignac, a white wine, at the same price.

Frontiniac, a rich sweet white wine, two livres ten sous a bottle.

Champaigne, the best, four livres a bottle.

Coste Rotie, a light drinking wine, two livres ten sous a bottle: and,

Hermitage, a strong wine, three livres a bottle.

S E C T X.

V E R S A I L L E S,

A N D

OTHER ROYAL SEATS

I N T H E

ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

IT is to be hoped that, by this time, you have met with some of your acquaintances, with whom it will be agreeable to make a party to visit the king's palaces at Versailles and Marly; for which purpose you should by all means buy *La nouvelle description des châteaux, & parcs de Versailles & Marly*. That is, the new description of the castles and parks of Versailles and Marly: it is printed in two pocket volumes, and will cost you only five livres.

Those

Those books are indeed extremely essential to your examining with accuracy all the curiosities of each place ; they contain well engraved copper-plates of all the superb buildings, beautiful basons, and exquisite statues, with which those enchanting abodes are so artfully ornamented ; those two little volumes will explain to you, in the most intelligent manner, the history of every picture in each chamber, many of which give the most flattering representations of their military achievements ; and indeed, shew us most conspicuous emblems of the pride and vanity so predominant in the French nation.

One, in particular, struck me with indignation, as it sets forth (to the public view of all nations) a most lively description of what will remain a blot in the English escutcheon to time immemorial : it is the acquisition of Dunkirk, which town Louis XIV. bought of king Charles II. for the sum of five million of livres, in November 1662, about 219,000 *l.* sterling.

In this piece, Britannia is represented kneeling, and offering, in the most submissive manner, the keys of the town to France, who (under the figure of a very

beau-

beautiful woman) is seated on a most magnificent throne, and with great haughtiness expressed on her countenance, hastily snatches the keys from the hands of the heretic, who (with great justice indeed) is blindfolded, and surrounded with books and papers, in the utmost confusion.

There are many other paintings equally ostentatious, which would be too tedious to mention.

This delightful excursion, properly executed, will take you up at least four or five days; the most proper time to set out upon it, is, when any ambassador makes his first appearance at court; as, in compliment to him, the water-works in the gardens all play on that day; but should you chance to be at Paris on a Whitsunday, *La fête de Pentecoste* in French, that is the time, preferable to any other throughout the year, you ought to be at Versailles; on which day you will see the most numerous and brilliant court in Europe; as the king and queen, with all the royal family, all the princes of the blood, and all the nobility of France, pass and repass in procession several times, and so slowly, that you may make your observations

ventions so just, as to know any of them personally ever after : the king sups in publick, and the queen dines in the same manner.

VERSAILLES is about twelve miles from Paris, on an artificial eminence in the midst of a valley. Before Louis XIV came to the throne, neither the town, nor the palace, had any thing to recommend them, being only a hunting-seat : but there are now three noble avenues leading to the palace, from so many towns : the middle walk of the grand avenue is fifty yards wide, and those on each side twenty : on the upper end of it, on the right and left, are the stables, in the form of a crescent, so magnificently built that few royal palaces excel them ; in which the king has five hundred horses, the finest the world can produce.

From the parade you immediately pass into the first court, through an iron palisade, in which are offices for ministers of state ; then you ascend three steps, and pass an iron gate, adorned with trophies, to the second court, which is somewhat less than the first ; in which is a noble fountain in the middle, and magnificent buildings in the wings : then you pass into a third,

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third, still less than the second, to which you ascend by five steps; this court is paved with black and white marble; has a marble basin and fountain in the middle, and is terminated by a noble pile of buildings, which, with the wings, constitute the royal apartments. The principal staircase therein is ten yards wide, and consists of the choicest marble that could be procured. The grand apartments consist of a long succession of large lofty rooms exquisitely furnished. In the cabinet of rarities, are an infinite number of curiosities in agate, chrysal, and precious stones; medals, coins, and other antiquities; with several admirable paintings. The gallery (esteemed the finest in Europe) is seventy two yards long, and fourteen broad; having seventeen windows towards the gardens; from whence there is a most delightful prospect.

On the ceilings are painted the battles fought in the late king's reign, and done in the most high finished taste: the finest front is next the gardens, on which side there is a magnificent portico, supported by marble pillars, and floored with the same, 100 yards in length; and the gardens are not to be paralleled; as all the beautiful models that Italy, or the world

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could

could produce, were consulted to make them complete; the water-works, especially, are inimitable; here marble and copper statues, spout up water in different forms which falls into marble basins of exquisite workmanship. The fountain of the pyramid, the cascades, the water-alley, the water-bower, the triumphal arch, the pavillion fountain, the theatre, and Apollo's basin, where Louis XIV. is represented under the character of that god, just come out of the bath, and six of his favourite ladies assisting him with linen, &c. are so exquisite, that nothing but a view can raise an adequate idea of their various beauties: the groves, grottos, labyrinth, and orangery, are all finely contrived.

The great canal is 1600 yards long, and 64 broad; there are several gallies and pleasure boats upon it; and towards the middle, it is crossed by another canal, at one end of which is the menagery, well stocked with all manner of wild beasts, birds, and all sorts of exotic animals; and at the other, the beautiful little palace of Trianon, built entirely of marble.

There are three fine avenues to the palace; the middle one leads to Paris, and

is

is five and twenty toises in breadth ; as to the other two, one leads to St. Cloud, and the other to Sceaux ; they all three terminate in a kind of parade, called the Royal Square. The park - lodge, a spacious building, intended for his majesty's head-huntsman, and the other officers under his direction, stands on the side of the avenue leading to Paris, opposite the hotel de Conti, which formerly belonged to the duke of Vermandois. The design of the stables was given by Julius Harduin Mansart ; they are built in the form of a crescent at the upper end of the grand avenue, on the right and left, the whole so regular and beautiful, that few royal palaces exceed them. From hence the castle appears like a magnificent theatre ; and you must ascend to come at it. The outer gate is all wrought iron gilt, and about twelve feet high ; it is terminated by two lanterns, surmounted by two groups of figures ; the one carved by Marfy, and the other by Girardon. A second gate, adorned with groups, separate the two court-yards ; the figure of peace was done by Tuby, and plenty by Coisevox. The two large piles of buildings belonging to the wings, each terminated by a pavilion,

are designed for the officers of the kitchen. After that, you see the fore-front and the wings of the old castle or palace; the front has a balcony, supported by eight marble columns; there are two ranges of apartments that join the two palaces.

The new palace is a range of magnificent apartments, which, together with its wings, forms a front of above three hundred fathom. The ridge is decorated with statues, vases, and trophies, ranged on ballisters, which run along the whole building. It is built so as to front the garden, and it is on this side that Versailles makes the finest appearance. The great marble stair-case surpasses any thing of the kind that antiquity can boast of. The fresco paintings were done by Le Brun; and the bust of Lewis XIV. was carved by the famous Coisevox. This is the entrance into the grand apartments, the furniture of which is immensely rich and magnificent.

First you pass into the hall of plenty, painted by Houasse. Thence you proceed to the cabinet of antiquities and jewels, which is of an octagon figure, and enlightened by a roof in the form of a dome, and painted also by Houasse. Here

among

in his Tour through France. 77

among other precious curiosities, they have the finest agate in Europe, being of three colours, and four or five inches in diameter, representing the figure of a naked emperor, carried on the back of an eagle, and crowned with victory. The escutore, in the middle of this chamber, contains a most magnificent collection of antient and modern medals. The first pieces were given to Lewis XIV. by his uncle the duke of Orleans, and afterwards, by much search and expence, it was made the completest collection in the world. The hall of Venus has some beautiful paintings, and an antient statue of Cincinnatus. The hall of the billiard-table is likewise adorned with fine paintings, and with Lewis XIV's bust by cavalier Bernini. The hall of Mars has a great number of exquisite paintings, and among the rest the family of Darius at Alexander's feet; one of Le Brun's best pieces. On the ceiling the god Mars is represented in a chariot drawn by wolves. The hall of Mercury is painted by Champagne, where you may see several other pieces by the same hand, and likewise some by Raphael, Titian, and other eminent masters. The hall of Apollo has some excellent pieces, and among the rest the four seasons by La

Fosse, and several pictures, by Guido. The halls of war and peace are at both ends of the gallery; the former has some fine paintings, representing the actions of Lewis XIV. by Le Brun.

From the hall of war you pass to the great gallery, the most beautiful and magnificent in Europe. It is thirty-seven fathom long, and seven broad, ending with a great arch, which leads into the fore-mentioned halls, and adorned with two marble pillars. On the garden-side there are seventeen windows which look into it; and on the side of the king's apartments as many arches, filled with large pier-glasses. These arches and windows are separated by twenty-four pilasters. The roof is excellently painted by Le Brun, and represents in a allegorical or emblematical figures, part of the memorable transactions of the late king's reign, from the Pyrenean treaty to the peace of Nimeguen. The rest of the gallery is adorned with busts, vessels, tables of porphyry and alabaster, and with eight antient statues, among which those of Bacchus, Venus, Germanicus, and Diana, are most esteemed.

From the great gallery you may proceed directly to the queen's apartment, which is of the same dimensions as the king's, but

of different workmanship, adorned with paintings of very great value, chiefly by Vignon and Coypel. Passing to the landing place of the great marble stair-case, you come to the king's apartment, distributed into several chambers. First you enter into the hall of guards, adorned with gilding and looking-glasses. The next is the hall where the king dines in public, embellished with pictures of several battles. From thence you pass to the great hall, which is worthy of admiration for its riches and beauty; particularly for the cornishes, with the Mosaic work and *basso-relievo's*. The king's bed-chamber is ornamented with a great deal of magnificence, and good order. His bed is of crimson velvet, with a beautiful and rich embroidery (sometimes of damask, and other times of gold tissue, according to the season) placed in an alcove, and inclosed with a gilded balustrade. The most exquisite pictures adorn this royal chamber, and the rest of the furniture is magnificently elegant. We shall take notice of the pictures in the council-hall in another place. The billiard-room has a noble fine billiard-table, at which Lewis XIV. used to play very often; it is likewise embellished with a great many excellent

E 4 pictures;

pictures, and with a clock of very curious workmanship. From this room you proceed to several other chambers, all finely adorned with painting; in one of them there is a globe whose circles move just as those in the heavens do. At length you come to the little gallery, which is the last piece of the king's apartment. The ceilings of this gallery, and of the two halls at the end of it, were painted by Mignard. This gallery is likewise full of some of the best performances of painters of the first rank. Thence you proceed to the apartments belonging to the Dauphin, and the rest of the royal family, which consist of chambers, cabinets, halls, &c. laid out with a great deal of art.

The chapel belonging to the palace is an exceeding fine piece of architecture, built of free-stone, in the Corinthian order, twenty-two fathom long, twelve broad, and about fourteen high. On the top there is a fine balustrade, with eight and twenty statues. Nothing can be more beautiful or richer than the inward embellishments of this chapel. The great altar is of the finest marble. The sacristy is very neat. You ascend to the galleries by two stair-cases with iron rails, richly gilt. The king's gallery faces the great altar,

altar, over the great door, and is thirteen feet and a half wide. The two lamps are gilt in an exquisite taste, and the glassies are exceeding beautiful. The queen's gallery is on the right; and the gallery that runs round the chapel is nine feet and a quarter wide, supported by sixteen pillars; and some pilasters of the Corinthian order. The balustrade is very rich and elegant. The roof is elegantly painted by eminent hands.

The gardens abound with master-pieces of every kind. The orangery is one of the fairest pieces of Tuscan architecture to be seen at Versailles. The design is by Le Maitre; but it was revised and finished by Mansart, though indeed with greater elegance than solidity. The eight groups of bronze which you see in the parterre of water, and which represent eight rivers of France, were cast by the two Kellers. The vase of Latona has two sheafs thirty feet high; the group of marble is by Marfy. The flower-garden is by Le Notre, and the parterre of the orangery is by Quintinie. The equestrian statue at the head of the Swiss piece, or bason, on the other side of the orangery, was made by cavalier Bernini for Lewis XIV; but not finding the work so complete as

he could wish, he changed the features of Lewis XIV. and made a Curtius of it. The figure of Autumn in the bason of Bacchus is by Marfy, and the vase of Saturn by Girardon. The colonnade is a peristyle of thirty-two columns, supported by as many pilasters in the Ionic order. The roofs are of white marble, embellished with beautiful *basso relievo's*; in the middle is a beautiful group of marble by Girardon, representing the rape of Proserpine. The group of metal in the large bason of Apollo, is by Tuby, and reckoned one of his best pieces. The Enceladus is a very fine group, set up in an octagon bason; from the mouth of this giant, oppressed by the weight of mountains, flows a *Jet d'eau*, or spout of water, that rises seventy-eight feet high. Tuby made the bason of Flora, and Renaudon that of Ceres. Of the three excellent groups in the baths of Apollo, Girardon made the middle one, and Marfy and Guerin the other two. The fountain of the pyramid, is executed in bronze by Girardon: Tuby and Le Hongre made the two basons below; the vases you see there, were carved at Rome. The cascade of the canal where the nymphs are bathing, is a square, where several masks seem to spout out

out water for the use of those nymphs. This work is by Girardon ; and the rivers were executed by Le Hongre and Le Gros. The dragon of the fountain that bears that name, was made by Marfy ; the group of the bason of Neptune is by Dominic Gendi, a disciple of Algardi. These two last pieces surpass all the other figures at Versailles. The triumphal arch remains to be seen ; it is built of marble of different colours, and adorned with three fine fountains. The figures are by Tuby and Coisevox ; the fountain of Victory and Glory, both by Mafeline, have a great number of decorations, which produce a very good effect.

The MENAGERY is a small palace built by Mansart. The two apartments for winter and summer, are adorned with excellent paintings, and finely furnished with pier-glasses in gilded frames. There is a vast number of little fountains, which sprinkle those who are not upon their guard. The volery, or bird-cote, is the finest in all France, and best stocked. Several apartments in this palace are appointed for the breeding of animals of all kinds, from the most common to the rarest.

From the menagery, there are several alleys that lead to the royal and magnificent abbey of St. Cyr, of the order of St. Augustin. It is situate in the park, about three miles from Versailles, and was founded by Lewis XIV. for the education of two hundred and fifty young ladies. The number of nuns is forty. The king has reserved the nomination of the young ladies to himself. To obtain admission, they must prove four degrees of nobility on the father's side. No girl can enter under seven years of age, nor stay there after the age of twenty years and three months. When they go out, they have either a thousand crowns in money, or one of those places which the king has the disposal of in several convents. The building is extremely fine: the architect was Mansart, who finished it in 1686.

TRIANON was built after the designs of J. H. Mansart. This little palace may be looked upon as a kind of summer-house to the gardens of Versailles; it is built in an excellent taste, and is moreover embellished by the richest decorations. The front is sixty-four fathom in length, and has two returning wings, terminated by two pavilions. The finest views

views of the palace and park of Versailles, are in the great gallery, and were painted chiefly by Cotel. Allegrin has painted the same subjects, and the sketch of a portico in the great saloon. There are also some of Houasse's pictures in the billiard-hall. The group of children, in the upper parterre, are by Girardon. Tuby carved Laocoon and his sons, which stand in the garden of Maroniers; this is an admirable group, copied after the antique. The vases and dragons of gilt lead, which are upon the large piece of water that terminates the gardens, are extremely well wrought and finished.

List of the principal Paintings at Versailles:

In the chapel of Versailles, the chapel of the Holy Sacrament is painted by Silvestre.

The chapel of St. Lewis, by Jouvenet.

The chapel of St. Teresa, by Santerre.

The chapel of the Virgin, by Boulogne the younger.

The principal vault, painted by Antony Coypel, represents the Eternal Father in his glory.

In the five first vaults of the gallery, on the right hand, as you come in, you see St. Barnabas, St. Jude, St. Bartholomew, St. James the less, and St. James the greater, all painted by Boulogne the younger.

In the sixth vault, on the same side, Boulogne the elder has represented the vision of St. Paul.

The saints, Peter, Andrew, Philip, Simon, Matthias, and Thomas, are also by the same hand.

La Fosse has painted the resurrection in the vault of the Chevet.

In the vault of the king's gallery, Jouvenet has represented the descent of the Holy Ghost.

The great gallery was painted by the famous Le Brun.

The largest picture in the middle of the vault is in two parts: one is the king, taking upon him the administration of affairs; and the other, the antient pride of the neighbouring people, in 1661.

The second picture on the left hand of the great saloon, is the king taking a resolution to wage war against the Dutch in 1671.

The third, on the right of the great saloon, is the king arming by land and sea, in 1672.

The

The fourth, on the left of the great saloon, is the king attacking Holland in 1672.

The fifth, which fills the whole vault, is the passage of the Rhine in 1672.

The sixth, over the arcade of the saloon of war, is the league of Germany, Spain, and Holland, in 1672.

The seventh, on the side of the great saloon, is Franche-Comté reconquered, in 1674.

The eighth, which takes up the whole vault, is the taking of Ghent, in 1678.

The ninth, over the arcade of the saloon of peace, is Holland accepting of peace.

The small pictures of the gallery, in the key of the vault, are,

1. The relieving of the people during the famine in 1662.

2. The edict against duels, in 1661.

3. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668.

4. The war for the queen's rights, in 1667.

5. The police, established at Paris in 1665.

6. The acquisition of Dunkirk in 1662.

On the side of the looking-glasses :

1. Hol-

1. Holland succoured in 1665.
2. The defeat of the Turks in Hungary, in 1664.
3. The re-establishment of navigation, in 1663.
4. The finances put in order, in 1662.
5. The establishing of the hospital of the invalids, in 1674.
6. The renewing the alliance with the Swiss, in 1663.

On the side of the windows :

1. The insult of the Corsicans repaired, in 1664.
2. The pre-eminence ceded by Spain to France, in 1662.
3. Justice reformed, in 1667.
4. The polite arts protected, in 1663.
5. Embassies from the extremity of the earth, in 1686.
6. The junction of the two seas, begun in 1666, and finished in 1680.

The pictures that may be seen, during the winter, in the king's apartments at Versailles, are as follows :

In the guard-room, over the chimney, a battle painted by Parocel.

In the dining-room, over the chimney, a battle, much esteemed, by Pietro di Cortona.

The eleven pictures representing sieges,
by Parocel.

In the king's anti-chamber, over the
door :

A nativity.

Esther before Ahasuerus.

Christ in the tomb ; all three by Paolo
Veronese.

Over another door, a picture by Bassano.

Over the chimney, a repose, after the
flight into Egypt, by Gentileschi.

Over the door, the entering into the
ark, by Bassano.

David and Bathsheba, by Paolo Vero-
nese.

Judith and Holofernes, by the same
hand.

In the bed-chamber, over the door :

The Marquis of Aitonne, by Vandyke.

St. John, by Caravaggio.

In winter St. John the evangelist, by
Raphael.

A David, by Domenichini.

Over the door, a Magdalen, by Alex-
ander Veronese.

A portrait, by Vandyke.

Over the cornish, St. John the evan-
gelist, by Valentini.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by
Alexander Veronese.

St. Luke

St. Luke the Evangelist.

St. Matthew.

Christ paying tribute to Cæsar.

St. Mark ; all four by Valentini.

In the council-cabinet, over the door :

A little Pyrrhus and a Bacchanalian,
both by Pouffin.

The departure of St. Peter and St. Paul, by Lanfranco.

Christ healing the blind men of Jericho,
by Pouffin.

In the perriwig closet, three pictures
over the door, representing menageries,
by Bassano.

In the clock-chamber, over the chimney :

The elevation of Christ on the cross,
by Le Brun.

Over the door :

The Samaritan, by Guido.

The marriage of S. Catharine, by Nicolo.
Rebecca, by Coypel.

The daughters of Jethro, by Le Brun.

Over the door :

Adam and Eve, by Albano.

Christ carrying the cross, by Mignard.

Latoña and the peasants, by Albano.

The marriage of Moses, by Le Brun.

Moses taken out of the waters, by La Fosse.

In

In the anti-chamber of the king's little apartments, over the door :

Moses spurning away the crown of Pharaoh.

The descent of manna.

A holy family.

The rapture of St. Paul.

The Arcadian shepherds.

The plague.

Moses's rod changed into a serpent ;
all seven by Pouffin.

A nativity, by Bassano.

The good Samaritan, by Molle.

Venus and Vulcan, by Mignard.

Angelica and Medor, by Molle.

St. Bruno, by the same.

In the king's little apartment, over the door :

Diana returning from the chace, by Breugle.

Over the chimney :

Silence, by Le Brun.

The incredulity of St. Thomas, by Mutian.

A landscape and figures, by Banboccio.

A holy family, by Pouffin.

A small Virgin, by Guido.

A nativity, by L. Caracci.

A landscape and concert.

A Silence.

The

The preaching of St. John : all three
by A. Caracci.

The Virgin and Christ, with many angels,
by Andrew Azio.

A small Virgin, by Guido.

Over the door :

The view of Fontainebleau, by Van-
meulen.

The view of Vincennes, by the same.

The players on the violin, by Giorgione.

A small landscape and an hermit, by
Caracci.

The resurrection, by the same.

The sacrifice of Abraham, by Holbein.

A muse, by Giorgione.

A small landscape, by Paul Bril.

In the saloon, over the door :

The views of St. Germain's, and of
Versailles, both by Vandermeulen.

The annunciation, by L. Caracci.

The bearing of the cross, by Rotenamer.

A nativity, by Josephin.

Circe, Ulysses, and his companions,
by Albani.

The preaching of St. John, by the same.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Par-
meggiano.

The martyrdom of St. Stephen, by
Corneille Pollain.

Ditto, by A. Caracci.

The

The siege of Rochelle, by Claude Lorrain.

The sacrifice of Abraham, by Caracci.

The annunciation, by Albani.

Biblis, by the same.

The Virgin and Jesus, by Domenichini.

Parnassus and the Muses, by Perin del Vago.

The Eternal Father in his glory, by Albani.

Abfalom, by Caracci.

A holy family, by Raphael.

Apollo and Daphne, by Albani.

Christ healing a sick person, by Paolo Veronese.

Christ in the tomb, by Vandyke.

Landscapes and washerwomen, by Caracci.

The pass of Susa, by Claude Lorrain.

Venus and the Loves, by Julio Romano.

A landscape of St. John preaching, by Ph. Napolitan.

A fair, by the same.

The baptism of our Lord, by Albani.

In the cabinet of shells :

Herodias, by Giorgione.

A landscape, by Claude Lorrain.

Henry II. by Jannet.

The adoration of the wise men, by Paolo Veronese.

St. Cecilia,

St. Cecilia, by Mignard.

Joseph and Potiphar, by Albani.

St. George, by Raphael.

A Virgin, by Mignard.

The flight into Egypt, a landscape, by
Adamo.

St. Michael, by Raphael.

The fair farrier, by Leonardo da Vinci.

Griffal, by Raphael.

A virgin, in a garland of flowers, by
Francy.

Christ and the apostles, by Paolo Ve-
ronese.

A landscape, by Claude Lorrain.

The portrait of Henry IV. by Porbus.

In the gallery, over the door :

A carrying of the cross, by Paolo Ve-
ronese.

Jocunda, by Leonardo da Vinci.

The baths of Diana, by Albani.

The sensual man, by Corregio.

St. Francis, by Domenichini.

Heroic virtue, by Corregio.

Loves, in a garland of flowers, by
Domenichini.

The Virgin and Christ, by Titian.

The unnailing from the cross, by ditto.

St. Cecilia, by Domenichini.

The circumcision, by Julio Romano.

An Ecce Homo, by Guido.

A holy

A holy family, by Parmeggiano.

The union of design and colour, by Guido.

The charity of Battus, by Albani.

A Magdalen, by Guido.

A holy family, by Raphael.

The Virgin and St. Elizabeth, by Leonardo da Vinci.

The nativity, by A. Caracci.

Herodias, by Solario.

A small nativity, by A. Caracci.

Omphale, by L. Caracci.

St. Paul's trance, by Domenichini.

The espousal, by Corregio.

The virgin and rabbit, by Titian.

The Castilian, by Raphael.

The assumption of the Virgin, by Pouffin.

A portrait, by Raphael.

Our Lord's prayer in the garden, by Guido.

The portrait of John Bellini and his brother, by J. Bellini.

A portrait, by Leonardo da Vinci.

A holy family, by Albani.

A Virgin, greatly esteemed, by Raphael.

St. Francis, by A. Caracci.

A portrait, by Carafalo.

A portrait, by Julio Romano.

The annunciation, by Albani.

A portrait, by Holbein.

A small landscape, by Paul Brill.

An oval Virgin, much esteemed, by Guido.

A Virgin and St. John, by Raphael.

Hope, by Mignard.

A Virgin, much esteemed, by Corregio.

St. Catharine, by Da Vinci.

Faith, by Mignard.

The Virgin, and St. Catharine, by Guido.

A portrait, by Holbein.

A repose after the flight into Egypt, by Corneille.

A head, by Sir Anthony More.

A Virgin and Jesus, after Corregio.

A portrait of Anne of Cleves, by Holbein.

A Virgin and Christ asleep, by Guido.

St. Jerome, by Guercini.

A Mary Magdalen, by Titian.

The martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Caracci.

In the king's great apartment, in the state-chamber, over the door :

A virgin, by Vandyke.

Over the chimney, in summer.

The portrait of Lewis XIV. by Rigault.

Hercules on the funeral pile, by Guido.

Hercules

in his Tour through France. 97

Hercules fighting the Hydra, by the same.

St. Francis in an extasy, by Valentini.

Thomiris, by Rubens.

Hercules and Achelous, by Guido.

The Centaur and Deianira, by the same.

Over the door :

The portraits of the Palatine princes, by Vandyke.

In the bed-chamber, in summer,

over the door :

A charity, by Blanchard.

Christ in the sepulchre, by Titian.

The holy family, by Raphael.

The marriage at Cana, by J. Bassano.

An assumption, by A. Caracci.

St. Sebastian, by the same.

The Virgin, Christ, and St. Agnes, by Titian.

The pilgrims of Emmaus, by J. Bassano.

St. Michael, by Raphael.

Over the door :

A woman wishing good luck, by Caravaggio.

In the concert-room, in the winter,

over the door :

The Virgin and St. Peter, by Guercini.

The pilgrims of Emmaus, by Paolo Veronese.

First gallery :

A nativity, by Doffe.

A Virgin, by Mignard.

Over the chimney :

A Virgin, Christ, and St. John, by Paolo Veronese.

Second gallery :

A Virgin, by old Palma.

An Ecce Homo, by Mignard.

In summer, the family of Darius, by Le Brun.

Over the door :

St. John in the desert, by Raphael.

In the next chamber :

Iphigenia, by La Fosse.

An angel guardian, by Feti.

In the saloon of the cabinet of medals :

Christ healing the woman of the blood flux, by Paolo Veronese.

In summer, a nativity, by Gaudenzio.

The flight into Egypt, by Guido.

A Virgin and pilgrims, by Poussin.

In the great saloon :

The Pharisee's feast, by Paolo Veronese.

In the cabinet of medals :

A Virgin, Christ, and St. John, by Raphael.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Paolo Veronese.

A Virgin, by the same.

The Virgin, Christ, and St. Michael, by L. da Vinci.

The Virgin and Christ, by Andrew Montagne.

Christ on the cross, by Paolo Veronese.

A Virgin, Christ, St. George, and St. Benedict, by Paolo Veronese.

The angel leading Tobias, by Andrea del Sarto.

In the apartment of the duke of Orleans, in the bed-chamber, over the door :

A portrait, by Raphael.

A portrait in its shirt, by Vandyke.

A circumcision, by Dosse.

A Virgin, Christ, St. John, and St. Antony, by Palma.

Christ in the sepulchre, by J. Bassano.

Christ on the cross, by Dorigny.

Over the door :

Two soldiers, by Feti.

In the closet :

The portrait of Joan of Sicily, by Raphael.

A Circe, by Guercini.

Titian's mistress, by Titian.

The triumph of Titus, by J. Romano.

The portrait of Pontorme, by Raphael.
Judith holding the head of Holofernes,
by L. Justrus.

The pictures not shewn at the king's
apartments, are kept in the cabinets de
la Surintendance des Batimens, where,
among others, you may see,

The four elements, by Albani.

A Virgin, Christ, and St. John, by
L. da Vinci.

A country wedding, by Rubens.

A large landscape, by Domenichini.

The ghost of Samuel appearing to
Saul, by S. Rosa.

The four seasons, by Poussin.

Several other pictures, by the same.

A Susanna, by Tintoret.

Venus and Adonis, by Paolo Veronese.

Apollo and Daphne, by Carlo Maratta.

A Virgin and Christ asleep, by the same.

A large landscape, by Paul Brill.

A Susanna, the judgment of Daniel,
the judgment of Solomon, all three by
Valentini.

Timocleas, by Domenichini.

Venus and Mars, by L. Justrus.

Christ's baptism, by the same.

A sea-port, by Cl. Lorrain.

Mary of Medicis, by Vandyke.

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The portrait of queen Margaret, by Rubens.

Moses taken out of the water, by Paolo Veronese.

The nativity of the Virgin, by Paolo Veronese.

A Virgin, Christ, and St. Martina, by Pietro di Cortona.

At Trianon, in the grand saloon, you see

Juno, and the rape of Orithya, by Duverdier.

The pictures of flowers and vases in the three next pieces, are by Baptiste and Fontenai.

In the second hall, there are two pictures of nymphs, by Blanchard.

In the third hall, you see Venus at her toilet, by Boulogne the elder.

Cupid asleep, by Mignard.

The judgment of Midas, by Corneille the elder.

Venus and Adonis, and Venus with the Loves, over the doors, by Boulogne the younger.

Art and nature, by Boulogne the elder.

Orpheus awakened at the approach of Iris, over the chimney, by the same hand.

In the fourth hall, you see

Diana, Endymion, and Mercury, by Houasse.

Juno menacing Ino, and Mercury cutting off the head of Argus, by Duverdier.

Hercules alone, and Hercules with Juno, by Noel Coypel.

In the fifth hall, are

Zephyrus and Flora, by Jouvenet.

And the four views of Versailles, by Martin the elder.

In the first room of the next apartment, you see

Narcissus, Cyanea, Alpheus, and Arethusa, by Houasse.

In the second, Thetis and Flora, by Coypel.

Juno and Flora, by Boulogne the elder.

Over the doors, are

Morning, noon, evening, and night, by Martin the elder.

In the third, you see

Six pieces of the history of Apollo, painted by Noel Coypel, Jouvenet, and Boulogne the younger.

Over the chimney of the first room, in the apartment of the late Monseigneur, is St. Luke, by La Fosse.

In the anti-chamber, there is

A St.

in
A St.
St. Mar
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St. J
the best
scapes,

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In th
right :
Iris,
Juno,
Zeph
Vulca
A Cy
Anot

Ceres,
Pomo
Flora,
Neptu
Theti
Galate
About
Hercu
Mars,
On
Victor
Africa

in his Tour through France. 103

A St. Matthew, by Mignard; and a
St. Mark, by La Fosse.

In the ice chamber, you see

St. John in the Isle of Patmos, one of
the best pieces of Le Brun, and four land-
scapes, by Le Lorrain.

List of the Statues at Versailles.

In the great court of Versailles, on the
right :

Iris, by Housseau.

Juno, by Desjardins.

Zephyr, by Roger.

Vulcan, by Errard.

A Cyclop, by Maniere.

Another Cyclop, by Droville.

On the left :

Ceres, by Tuby.

Pomona, by Mazeline.

Flora, by Masson.

Neptune, by Buister.

Thetis, by Le Hongre.

Galatea, by Housseau.

About the pediment of the grand front :

Hercules, by Girardon.

Mars, by Marfy.

On the right of the grand front :

Victory, by Espignola.

Africa, by Le Hongre.

America, by Renaudin.

Glory, by ditto.

Authority, by Le Hongre.

Riches, by ditto.

Generosity, by Le Gros.

Strength, by Coisevox.

Plenty, by Marfy.

On the left of the grand front :

Fame, by Le Comte.

Asia, by Maffon.

Europe, by Le Gros.

Peace, by Renaudin.

Diligence, by Raon.

Prudence, by Maffon.

Pallas, by Girardon.

Justice, by Coisevox.

Riches, by Marfy.

In the great gallery :

The Venus of Arles, a Bacchus, a Venus, Germanicus, Diana, a priestess, Urania, a vestal. These eight are antiques.

Upon the great landing-place :

Silene, Antinous, Apollo, Bacchus ; all four in brass, cast by the Kellers.

Diana, by Roger.

Apollo, by Raon.

The half-moon of Apollo's basin.

On the right :

Titus, Antinous, Plenty, Apollo. All four antiques.

Orpheus

Orpheus, by Franqueville.

Augustus, and a senator : antiques.

On the left :

A senator, Agrippina, Juno, Victory, Titus, Hercules, Brutus. All seven antiques.

Supporters on the right :

Vertumnus, by Le Hongre.

Juno, by Clairon.

Jupiter, by the same.

Syrinx, by Maziere.

The binding of Proteus, by Solds.

On the left :

Pomona, by Le Hongre.

Bacchus, by Raon.

Spring, by Arsis and Maziere.

Pan, by Maziere.

Ino and Melicerta, a group, by Graniere.

In the great alley, on the left :

Achilles discovered by Ulysses, by Vigier.

An Amazon, by Buret.

A Dido, by Pouletier.

A Fawn, by Flaman.

Venus coming out of the bath, by Clairon.

Fidelity, by Le Fevre.

Milo of Crotona, an admirable piece, by Puget.

Castor and Pollux, by Coisevox.

A dying Myrmillo, by Moniere.

The Pythian Apollo, by Mazeline.

Urania, by Carlier.

Mercury, by Melo.

Antinous, by Le Gros.

Silene holding Bacchus, by Maziere.

Venus with the beautiful thighs, by
Clairon.

Tiridates, by Deindre.

Fire, by Dandre.

Lyric poetry, by Tuby.

Aurora, by Marfy.

Spring, by Maniere.

Water, by Le Gros.

Cleopatra, by Vancleve.

On the right :

Artemisia, by Le Fevre.

Cyparissa, by Flaman.

Venus, of Medicis, by Fremery.

The emperor Commodus, by Jouvenet.

Jupiter, by Granier.

Knavery, by Le Comte.

Andromeda and Perseus, by Puget.

Cinna and his wife, by Espignola.

The nymph in the shell, by Coisevox.

Jupiter and Ganymede, by Leviron.

Urania, by Fremery.

Commodus, by Coutoux.

Faustina, by Renaudin.

Bacchus, by Granier.

A fawn, by Hurtel.

Triganes

Triganes, by Espagnandel.

Antinous, by La Croix.

Melancholy, by Le Perdrix.

Air, by Le Hongre.

Evening, by Desjardins.

Noon, by Marfy.

Europe, by Mazeline.

Africa, by Guerin.

Night, by Raon.

The earth, by Maſſon.

Pastoral Poetry, by Granier.

Autumn, by Renaudin.

America, by Cornu.

Summer, by Hutinot.

Winter, by Girardon.

Terms.

The river Achelous, by Maziere.

Pandora, by Le Gros.

Mercury, by Vancleve.

Plato, by Rayol.

Circe, by Maniere.

Hercules, by Le Comte.

A Bacchanal, by De Dieu.

A fawn, by Houzeau.

Diogenes, by Espagnandel.

Ceres, by Pouletier.

Apollonius, by Melo.

Iſocrates, by Granier.

Theophrastus, by Hurtel.

Lyſias, by De Dieu.

F 6

Ulyſſes,

Ulysses, by Maniere.

The Orangery.

Lewis XIV. by Desjardins.

An Isis of touch-stone, antique.

The north parterre :

Venus the bashful, by Coisevox.

The Rotator, by Fremery.

Heroic poetry, by Drouilly.

A phlegmatic person, by Espagnandel.

Satyric poetry, by Buister.

Asia, by Roger.

A sanguine person, by Jouvenet.

A choleric person, by Houzeau.

The dragon's fountain.

Fame writing the king's life, by Domenico Gendi.

Faustina, by Fremery.

Berenice, by Espingola.

II. M A R L Y.

The palace of Marly is situated in a park near the river Seine, three miles from Versailles, and fifteen from Paris. It was built by Lewis XIV. and the celebrated J. H. Mansart drew the designs of it. The body of the building is square, being one and twenty toises each way. The four fronts are equal, each with a flight of steps, adorned with groups and vases,

vases. The palace contains one large pavilion, which is in the midst of twelve others of a smaller size. The principal pavilion consists of one great hall in the form of an octagon, which you enter by four porches: the whole building is in an admirable taste, as well as the gardens. There was formerly a superb cascade, which has been destroyed on account of the too great expence to supply it. The great hall, a room famous for its beauty and extent, is in the Ionic order, and adorned with four chimneys, over which are painted the four seasons.

Spring is by Antony Coypel.

Summer, by Boulogne the younger.

Autumn, by La Fosse.

And winter, by Jouvenet.

The four porches which lead to this fine saloon, are adorned with pictures by Vandermeulen, representing the sieges of several towns.

In the first porch, are Luxemburg, and the taking of Luxemburg.

In the second porch Maestricht, Cambray.

In the third porch, Tournay, Oudenarde.

In the fourth porch, Valenciennes and Douay.

In

In the king's anti-chamber are to be seen the taking of the following towns, by the same painter; viz. Narden, Loo, and Utrecht.

In the chamber are the sieges of Ypres and Condé.

In the cabinet, Salines and Joux.

In the cabinet formerly belonging to Madame de Maintenon, he has also painted Gray and Friburg.

Martin the elder painted, in the apartment of the duchess of Orleans, the following places: viz. Rees, Orsoy, Wesel, and Fort Schenck.

And in that occupied by Madame de Maintenon, the towns of Aire and Duesburg.

In the upper gardens, called Belveder, there are four admirable groups: viz.

Mercury carrying off Pandora, by Boulogne.

The Laocoon, Hercules, and Diana, cast by the Kellers.

But the greatest curiosity of Marly, is the admirable machine which conveys the water from Marly to Versailles; the chevalier de Ville was the inventor of it, and a branch of the river Seine turns the wheels. This machine raises six hundred and forty cubical inches of water to the height

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height of sixty fathom ; from whence, by an aqueduct of five hundred fathom, it is carried into the reservoir of Versailles : it is said to cost the king five-and-twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum, to keep it in repair.

III. V I N C E N N E S.

Vincennes is an antient castle or palace situated in the Isle of France, on the east side of Paris, in the midst of a wood, where the citizens of Paris divert themselves with walking and other exercises. It was begun in 1183, by Philip Augustus, and the work carried on by several princes, some of whom chose it for their residence. Under Lewis XIV. it was repaired and beautified in 1660, when two constructions were added towards the park, which contain various apartments. The architect was Lewis le Vau ; and Manchole, an excellent Flemish painter, decorated the inside. The palace has a spacious court, with a stately chapel, and pleasant walks ; it is also surrounded with a good ditch, a wall, and eight square towers. The avenue from hence to Paris, was planted by cardinal Mazarine.

The gallery was built by Mary of Medicis, and contains some good paintings.

The ceiling of the king's apartment is painted by Champagne; and the ceiling of the queen's, by Seve.

Michael Dorigni, the son-in-law of Simon Vouet, was also employed there.

The great gate towards the park is an excellent piece of architecture, built in the form of a triumphal arch, and adorned with the Doric order. There is an oak here, under which St. Lewis used to administer justice to his subjects. The holy chapel at Vincennes, though a Gothic structure, is much admired. The glass windows were painted in a peculiar manner by John Cousin; and this is reckoned an excellent thing in its kind. There is also a very pleasant convent of Minims in the forest founded by Charles VIII. One of its principal curiosities is an excellent picture of the day of judgment, by the above-mentioned John Cousin, which is to be seen in the sacristy belonging to that convent.

IV. M E U D O N.

Meudon is a small town about six miles from Paris, remarkable for a royal palace,

lace, where the late dauphin (the present king's grandfather) used commonly to reside. This palace stands on an eminence in the midst of a forest : it has a most beautiful avenue that leads to it three quarters of a mile in length ; on the right is a convent, with a pleasant garden belonging to the capuchin, and on the left the vineyards of Meudon. The palace was begun by Philip de L'orme, who built it for the cardinal of Lorraine : afterwards it came into the possession of M. de Louvois. At the death of this minister, the king exchanged Choisy upon Seine, which had been left to the dauphin by Mademoiselle d'Orleans, for Meudon : the improvements made by his royal highness, rendered it one of the finest residences in all France. At the entrance of the court of the palace there is a large pile of building on the right, and another on the left, which open in form of a semicircle, but are disjoined from the body of the house. In the middle of the front is a lofty advanced building with a portico, which you enter by three doors. Above it runs an order of architecture, consisting of arches and pillars finely designed, and above them another order, accompanied with pilasters,

The

The wings are not so high as the principal building, and each of them is terminated by a square pavilion. The inside of this palace was adorned with the richest furniture, and with a fine collection of statues, paintings, medals, and other antiquities, which were removed upon the death of the late dauphin, and a great part of them sent to his son Philip, king of Spain. Martin the elder painted the gallery. The front towards the garden consists likewise of a lofty advanced building, with wings considerably lower, which terminate on the right and left, with two pavilions of the same height with the body of the building. The gardens of this palace are much admired for their fine walks, parterres, canals, and water-works. Adjoining to the gardens there is a spacious park, surrounded with a brick wall, and adorned with woods, basins, and reservoirs of water. The woods are cut through and divided by beautiful ridings.

V. ST. GERMAINS.

This palace is built in the form of a castle, and surrounded with a dry ditch. A magnificent stone gallery runs round
the

the middle of the whole structure, which is of an oval figure, and the roof is covered with thin flat freestone instead of tiles.

The chapel is remarkable for an excellent altar-piece, representing the Lord's Supper, by Poussin.

The prospect from the castle is admirable, especially towards the river and the plains, having Paris, St. Denis, and Marly, within sight. There is a curious mall in this castle, with square pavilions built all along, for the conveniency of the players and spectators. Among the improvements made to this place by Louis XIV. he added the terras of above three thousand paces in the great parterre, and the valley-garden. There are abundance of dry grottos, which afford pleasant retreats in the summer, and several wet ones, with curious water-works, and artificial birds, which make an agreeable sound. In one of the grottos there is a Virgin playing on the organ, whose eyes are so artificially moved, that she seems to be alive; in another place there is an Orpheus playing on the lute, and keeping time, while the beasts, birds, woods and rocks seem to follow him, with several representations of the like nature, all put into motion by water.

water. The adjacent forest contains upwards of five thousand acres, and is cut through with an infinite number of large ridings, in the form of stars, which have a post fixed in the centre, with the name of the star painted thereon; and is well replenished with game, which renders it a most agreeable situation for hunting. It was in this castle that the late king James resided with his court during his exile.

VI. FONTAINEBLEAU.

Fontainebleau is a small town of the Gatinois, in the isle of France, so called because of its fine waters; it is situated in the middle of a forest three miles from the river Seine, twelve from Melun, and forty-two from Paris. There are only three or four streets in the town (all filled with public inns) which terminate in the castle. The French kings have chosen this for a hunting-seat, by reason of its situation proper for that diversion. The castle or palace contains some magnificent piles; yet it is a very irregular piece, having been built at several times without any order or symmetry. The old palace was first built by Lewis VII. in 1137,
but

but improved by Francis I. Henry IV. and chiefly by Lewis XIV. As you approach the palace, you pass thro' the court of offices to come to the court of the old castle, known by the name of Donjon, and built by Francis I. Here you see the front of the great gate of the draw-bridge, supported by several marble pillars, and some ornamental statues. The architecture of this old castle is much esteemed. Round the court there are a great many small turrets and galleries; but the greatest curiosity of this part of the building, is a small cabinet adorned with some beautiful pictures, and a chapel, whose ceiling is admired for its workmanship.

From the old castle you pass on to the court of fountains, which is adorned with a great many fine brass and marble statues, spouting water. This court answers to three sides of a building which form another palace, so that there are four castles or palaces, and as many gardens in Fontainebleau. But this is most esteemed for the beauty of its apartments and galleries. The hall of the hundred Swiss is painted in fresco, by Primaticcio, Maitre Roux, and Salviati. The gallery of the stags is a hundred paces long, and runs all along the orangery; it is enriched
with

with paintings representing all the royal palaces, and the finest country-seats in France. These palaces are separated from one another by very large horns of stags that have been killed in this forest. Near this gallery you see another small one, where Henry IV. is beautifully represented with all his court in their hunting equipage. Above is the queen's gallery, adorned with several pictures representing the victories of the later kings of France. From this gallery you pass to the cabinet of Clorinda, enriched with beautiful paintings, containing the history of Tancréd and Clorinda.

From this cabinet you proceed to the queen's apartment, remarkable for its ceiling and gildings : afterwards you pass through the queen's bed-chamber to come to the king's apartment, which is adorned with some very good paintings, particularly *Jocunda*, and a queen of Sicily, *Leonardo da Vinci*, and the portrait of *Michael Angelo* drawn by himself. From thence you pass to the gallery of Francis I. where are several paintings representing the history of this prince ; but the frescoes are now very much damaged. The little cabinet towards the pool-garden is enriched with some exquisite paintings ;
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and the ceiling is admired for the elegant taste of the carving and gilding. Next you must see the gallery of the antients, adorned with the representation of several pieces of antient history, which are somewhat effaced. Thence you descend by the great stair-case, facing the court of the white horse, to see the royal chapel, which is called the church of the Trinity, and belongs to the Mathurin friars. The paintings of this church are by Freminet, a famous Parisian painter: the high altar is richly adorned, the ceiling beautifully gilded, and the pavement of the finest marble. On a wing of the court of the white-horse is the gallery of Diana, or of the labours of Ulysses, where the history of this hero is painted beautifully in fresco, by Primaticio.

After the apartments, you must see the gardens, where the orangery is most deserving of your attention. Among several brass statues in the middle of a large basin, you see a Diana stopping a stag by the horns, surrounded by four hounds; a Hercules; a serpent between two children; and a Cleopatra. The pool-garden is surrounded with several canals, which have very large fish, especially carp. This pool is bordered with
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beautiful alleys, in the middle of which is an octagon cabinet. Next you proceed to the pine-garden, and thence to the parterre of the great garden, where you have a most beautiful prospect of the castle. In the middle is a large bason, in which there rises an aquatic rock, which pours out its waters in a most wonderful manner. To the right of this parterre you see a piece of water level with the ground, in the middle of which is a most beautiful statue of Apollo. The grottos and cascades are next to this parterre at the entrance of the park, which is divided in the middle by a large canal. The fine walks along the alleys of this park are most delightful, being inclosed with palisades of a surprizing height, and extending further than your eyes can reach. The forest of Fontainebleau was antiently called the forest of Bievre, and contains upwards of six-and-twenty thousand acres; it is of a round form, and the palace stands in the centre.

VII. St. C L O U D.

St. Cloud is a small town of the Isle of France, pleasantly situated upon the river Seine, about six miles west of Paris.

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This town was erected into a duchy and peerage in 1674, by Lewis XIV, when Francis de Harley, archbishop of Paris, and his successors, were created perpetual dukes and peers of France, with the title of St. Cloud. It is a very antient place, and was originally called Nogent, which name it changed to honour the memory of Clodoald or Cloud, third son of Clodomir, king of Orleans, and brother of Clovis II. In the collegiate church they preserve the relics of St. Cloud, and the heart of Henry IV. who was killed here in 1589, by James Clement, a Dominican friar. They have likewise a very good manufacture of earthen ware, and various porcelaine, and a stone bridge over the Seine, consisting of fourteen arches.

But the principal curiosity of St. Cloud, is the palace belonging to the duke of Orleans; which, for situation, waters, woods, architecture, sculpture, and paintings, is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom. It is situated at the side of a mountain, at the foot of which the river Seine pleasantly glides. The avenue to the palace is upon the declivity of the hill, adorned with three fine walks of trees, having the town on the right, and the park on the left. This avenue terminates at the base court, from whence you proceed to the

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great court at one of the angles, because of the irregularity of the ground. The palace consists of a large advanced building in the middle of the front, and two wings, each of them flanked with a pavilion. The apartments are extremely magnificent, and richly furnished; the paintings especially are vastly admired, being reckoned Mignara's best pieces. Before you enter the guard-hall you may see the billiard-room on the right, the ceiling of which is most beautifully adorned with paintings and gildings. The great hall before the gallery is remarkable for the amours of Mars and Venus, represented in several beautiful pictures. The famous gallery of Apollo and its two halls, from whence there is a fine prospect of Paris and the adjacent country, are decorated with every thing that can render a place charming and pleasant. The most admired pictures in this gallery are the royal palaces and castles, the birth of Apollo and Diana, the rising sun, the Zephyrs shedding the morning dew, Aurora in her chariot with Cupid strewing flowers before her, Apollo inventing music, Climene presenting Phaeton to the Sun, Apollo and Virtue, Circe and Cupid, Icarus falling, and especially the four seasons,

sons, which are exquisitely drawn. Of the eight bas-reliefs in cameos in the gallery with gilt frames, the two largest are, Marsyas challenging Apollo, and Apollo causing Marsyas to be dead. The two lesser, are Apollo with the Sibyl kneeling before him, and Apollo with Esculapius by him. The other four bas-reliefs placed in the other half of the gallery, are the metamorphosis of Ceronis, of Daphne, of Clitia, and of Cyparissa. Towards the left of the further end of this gallery, there is a small hall, adorned with a ceiling elegantly painted. The great cabinet is enriched with an infinite number of singular and valuable curiosities, collected with great care and expence, and ranged with the greatest order and taste. The chapel is small, but very beautiful.

The gardens are disposed with a great deal of art. Their situation is quite charming; for the river Seine running close under them, forms a beautiful and large canal, which waters a long terras, planted with rows of trees. These gardens are embellished with groves, saloons, basons, water-works, and especially with grand cascades. The upper gardens are very spacious: on the top of the hill there are several large pieces of water, distributed

into spouts and sheafs, and diversified in several manners. The park is almost twelve miles in circumference. The orangery, the labyrinths, and the basons, have each their particular merit: but the greatest beauty of all are the two admirable cascades, which are reckoned a master-piece in their kind, and very well deserve the traveller's attention; the highest was designed by Le Pautre, and the second by J. H. Mansard.

COMPEIGNE, situated about fifty miles north-east of Paris, is one of the most ancient palaces of the kings of France. It was repaired and beautified by Lewis XIV. The present king frequently resides here. The forest, which contains 29,000 acres, abounds with game.

CHOISY lately belonged to the princess of Conti, second dowager; it was called Choisy Mademoiselle, because it was formerly in the possession of Mademoiselle de Montpensier. It belongs now to the king, who has improved the buildings; and it is called Choisy Le Roy, so that it ceases in some measure to be a private seat. The house is very beautiful and richly adorned. The gardens are extremely fine: among others, the eight statues

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PRIVATE SEATS.

SCEAUX is a seat belonging to the duke of Maine. In the apartments and gardens there is abundant matter to satisfy the curious. The Aurora painted in the pavillion, called by the name of Le Brun, is by that famous artist, as are also the fine paintings in the chapel, where he has represented the antient law fulfilled by the new.

CLAGNY, near Versailles, is a seat belonging to the duke of Maine's son; it was built by Lewis XIV. for Madame de Montespan. The designs are by Francis Mansart. The whole house is in a very good taste, but the court and stair-case are most remarkable. The small pieces of canon in one of the halls are a present from the officers of the city of Paris to the duke of Maine, when he was admitted great master of the ordnance.

The house, which the princess of Conti, second dowager, had at Issy, is very fine, both in regard to the architecture, which is in a very good taste, and to the furni-

ture, which is extremely rich. The gardens are very beautiful. The name of the village of Issy is said to be derived from the goddess Isis, who had a temple there.

ST. MAUR is a seat belonging to the duchess dowager of Bourbon. The taste, the magnificence, and the delicacy so much admired in the palais de Bourbon at Paris, which was built by this princess, may serve to give us an idea of her country-seat. The situation is extremely pleasant.

BAGNOLET belongs to the duchess of Orleans. The house is large and agreeable; the gardens are well laid out, and of a very great extent. You cannot see this house without a ticket, which is not difficult to obtain.

The house of CONFLANS belongs to the archbishop of Paris. The whole inside is magnificent, yet the gallery deserves chiefly the attention of the curious. The gardens are extremely pleasant, and the little grotto that opens to the river, is inimitable.

There are few houses in the neighbourhood of Paris, equal to MAISONS in magnitude and beauty. It belongs to M. de Maisons, one of the first and wealthiest families of the law. The whole is remarkable.

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markably curious, and among the rest, the door on the garden-side, which is wrought with infinite labour. The gardens are also perfectly beautiful and very large.

The house of M. Croifat, at Montmorency, is one of the pleasantest in the neighbourhood of Paris. Besides the merit of the architecture, which is correct, the ceiling, painted by La Fosse, is greatly admired. This famous artist has there represented Phaeton asking of his father to let him drive his chariot. It formerly belonged to M. Le Brun; and the gardens, which answer to the beauty of the building, were designed by him. In the church of Montmorency there is a tomb of the Constable of that name, reckoned one of the finest monuments in France.

S E C T. XI.

From PARIS to LYONS.

YOU must now (being fatiated, I presume, with the amusements of this volatile city) resolve upon going to the southward.

Post Road to LYONS from PARIS by Moulins
 LINS: 65 Posts.

Paris	—	—	—	
Ville Juif	—	—	—	Post Royal.
Fromenteau	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essone	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ponthierry	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chailly	—	—	—	1
FONTAINEBLEAU	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bouron	—	—	—	1
NEMOURS	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glandelle	—	—	—	1
La Croisiere	—	—	—	1
Fontenay	—	—	—	1
Puy la Laude	—	—	—	1
Montargis	—	—	—	1
La Commodité	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nogent	—	—	—	1
Bezards	—	—	—	1
La Biussiére	—	—	—	1
Belair	—	—	—	1
Briarre	—	—	—	1
Ouffon	—	—	—	1
Bony	—	—	—	1
Neury	—	—	—	1
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Meuves	—	—	I
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Villeneuve	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
La Perche	—	—	I
MOULINS	—	—	I
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Bessay	—	—	I
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Varennes	—	—	I
St. Geran	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
La Palice	—	—	I
Droiturier	—	—	I
St. Martin d'Estreaux	—		I
Pacaudiere	—		I
St. Germain L'Espinace			$1\frac{1}{2}$
Roanne	—		$1\frac{1}{2}$
St. Siphroren de Lay			I
La Fontaine		—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tarare	—		$1\frac{1}{4}$
La Croisette		—	I
La Bresse	—		I
La Tour	—		$1\frac{1}{2}$
LYONS	---	---	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Post Royal.

*Post Road from PARIS to LYONS, by way
of DIJON in Burgundy: 59 Posts.*

You follow the preceding route as far
as Fontainebleau, where you turn off
towards Burgundy.

	Posts	
Fontainebleau		
Moret -- --	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Fauffart -- --	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Villeneuve la Guiare	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Pont sur Yonne -	1	
SENS -- -- --	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Villeneuve le Roy	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Ville Vallier -- --	1	
Joigny -- --	1	
Bassou -- --	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
AUXERRE -- --	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
St. Brice -- --	1	
Vermanton - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	In a Chaise 2 Posts.
Petit Liffard - - -	2	
Lucy le Bois - - -	1	
Cussy les Forges -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Rouvray - - -	1	
Maison Neuve - -	1	
Viteaux - - -	2	
Chaleure - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
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Nuys	-	-	-	1	
Beaune	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chaigny	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
CHALONS	-	-	-	2	
Sennecy	-	-	-	2	
Tournus	-	-	-	1	In a Chaise
St. Albin	-	-	-	2	Post and a
MACON	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	half.
Maison Blanche	-	-	-	2	
St. George de Renant				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Villefranche	-	-	-	1	
Les Echelles	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
La Chaux	-	-	-	1	
LYONS	-	-	-		Post Royal, Le Parc Royal.

There is also a Diligence from Paris to Lyons ; the price is 100 livres each passenger, for which the coachman bears all expences on the road.

If desirous of travelling into the southern parts of France, in the least expensive manner, you must take the route of Lyons, instead of that of Orleans, which will save you at least twelve guineas ; for I shall land you at Avignon, which is one hundred and forty eight leagues from Paris, without travelling by land any more than.

forty three leagues, which is from Auxerre to Chalon: was you to take the rout of Orleans, you could not possibly return by water, as I propose you should go; for it is never practised on account of the rapidity of the current, which frequently runs in the Rhone, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour; and to travel by land is extremely expensive, and would make the difference (if not more) that I have above calculated; it is also, in my opinion, much more pleasant; as the agreeable company you are sure to meet with in those boats, and the variety of delightful prospects, will make the time pass joyously; and all this, without the fatigue of being jolted in a villainous stage-coach, containing in general fourteen passengers; and, if in summer, suffocated with the dust and heat: resolve therefore upon this method, as, believe me, it is the best you can pursue. The patrons of these boats are always to be found at Port St. Paul, from whence they go three times a week to Auxerre, which is thirty three leagues from Paris; they are most comfortably constructed, being decked high enough to walk under, and fashed on each side: for this trip you will only pay five livres, and a halfpenny a pound for your baggage,

baggage, and will perform it in two days and a half; they have ten horses to drag the boat, no sails being made use of; they will dress you a dinner, or supper, for twenty or thirty sols, and furnish you with good wine; so that you may enjoy yourself as comfortably as in an eating-house.

These are the only boats that do not stop to dine and lie; all the rest that I shall hereafter conduct you to, do both. This fatigue may be dispensed with for a couple of nights, as it is more than probable you may have a tête-à-tête with some of the French ladies, who are extremely agreeable and entertaining.

There are different apartments in these boats; and they who go farthest in them, have always the preference, as they may perhaps drop two thirds of their passengers before they reach their journey's end.

Having hinted at the affability of the ladies, I think it may be highly necessary to advise you to be extremely cautious in your amours, (if any you propose.)

The air of the southern parts of France is warm and impregnating, consequently the women extremely amorous, and the majority of them have it in their power to confer

confer upon you a certain favour, which if it does not cost you your life, may stick by you all your days ; it being reputed to be equally destructive as that of the Neapolitans ; the surgeons here make a very serious affair of such an accident, and will run you up a bill of fifty guineas before you can look round you ; so that a misfortune of this nature will throw your frugality out of window, and set your constitution on the wreck.

You will no doubt be frequently accosted in the streets, by fellows who are lookers-out to bawdy-houses ; asking you, if you want a jolie fille ; and happy are they, when they can lay hold of an Englishman, as the girls say, they bleed freely : the reward on those occasions, is to break your cane over their shoulders ; for many unguarded foreigners have been seduced by those notorious villains, into places from whence they have never more made their appearance.

I shall suppose you now to be landed at Auxerre in Burgundy, an antient, dirty town, built on the side of a hill, and extremely irregular, abounding with multitudes of churches and convents, few of which merit any notice. The bishop's palace is reputed to be the finest in France,

France, which is all that is curious here. The Petit-Paris is the best inn, and very convenient, as it is next door to the Bureau, from whence the stage coaches set out: it sometimes happens that you will be obliged to wait two or three days for the coach; should that be the case, and you should be alone (which is not likely to happen) agree for so much a meal; and for three livres five sols a day, you will be accommodated to your wish, with a bottle of good burgundy at each meal, if you chuse it; if you do not use this precaution, they will probably charge you double that sum.

Instead of taking your place in the Chalons coach, I would have you take it in that of Dijon, which will cost you only fourteen livres; by this means you will have the pleasure of seeing that town, which, being the capital, was where the duke of Burgundy kept his court before that province was united to the crown of France. Here the French language is spoke with greater propriety than at Paris, or any other town in the kingdom, tho' Blois had formerly that reputation. I do not know any town in France preferable to this, for the residence of any gentleman,

man, till he has perfected himself in the French tongue.

It is a parliament town, ever neat and clean ; situated in a most pleasing, healthy, and extensive plain, and hath delightful walks both within and without its walls : many curiosities are to be seen there ; and, for six hundred livres, you may lodge and board, in the greatest decency, with the counsellors of the parliament. There are abundance of gentry live here on slender fortunes, with the greatest comfort ; all kinds of provisions being extremely cheap : the young gentlemen of the town are very polite to strangers, and have many agreeable amusements which are not expensive ; in short, all its inhabitants shew an hospitality and generosity, that I met not with in any other part of France.

The prince of Conti has a palace in the center of the town, with a most superb statue in front of Louis XIV. on horse-back ; and, about a mile distant, he has also a most delightful park, which all the gentry frequent on holidays : the walks are so completely shaded, as to protect you entirely from the sun-shine, which would be otherwise extremely inconvenient.

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DIJON is sixty-eight leagues S. W. of Paris, and contains about ten thousand inhabitants, has no trade except for wines, which are famous all the world over; and in these their principal riches consist. The hospital, the Jesuits-hall, the Char-treux, and many other things, are worthy observation, which the *Nouveau Voyage*, as I said before, will point out, without your asking a single question.

Before you depart from this city, you should make a party, and visit Besançon and Cîteaux; the former being one of the strongest frontier garrisons belonging to France; and the latter the richest body of monks in the kingdom, whose revenue is scarce known, but supposed to be half-a-million of livres annually, about £11375. This convent is only four leagues from Dijon, and obliged to entertain all strangers with hospitality and politeness: they never eat meat, but you will see at their table fifty dishes of fish, eggs, and garden-stuff, served up in the most elegant and delicious manner, with the most exquisite wines that Italy or France can produce. Thus those useless muck-worms live. At your departure from this convent, you are sure to be attacked by perhaps an hundred half-starved, miserable objects, prancing

prancing after you in wooden shoes, and scarce a covering to keep out the cold.

You are now returned, and have taken your place in the stage for Chalons, which is fourteen leagues, and will cost you six livres. You will dine at Beaune, a town famous for little else than its excellent wines; and a well managed comfortable hospital, which has elegant apartments detached from those of the common people, ever ready to receive strangers of any nation, who may chance to be taken ill upon the road; he may suit himself from twenty sols, to six livres a day, and is found medicines and advice, at the expence of the crown; what he pays, is supposed to be for the use of the furniture, the broths and other provision, which he may have occasion for. The sick are most carefully attended by an order of women dressed in white, with distinguishing marks according to their seniority, many of whom are young and beautiful.

Those nuns hold their profession (tho' we may naturally suppose it a very disagreeable one) the most meritorious in life; as, in obedience to God's ordinance, they feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and assist the distressed.

Yours

You will sup at Chalons, where you will see nothing curious, except another hospital, founded on the same humane regulations as that of Beaune; if you have time, it is worthy your observation, as you will there find apartments for the reception of strangers, commanding the most healthy pleasing prospects; and furnished throughout with silk and damask, the very lining of the rooms and bed covers not excepted.

You will be plyed on the quay by sailors, some belonging to the *Diligence par eau*, some to the *Coche par eau*; that is, the Diligence by water, and the coach by water; but by all means prefer the Diligence, as you are sure of better company, and quicker passage. The price to Lyons is only eight livres; the distance twenty-four leagues. This machine is much more comfortable than the last you was in, as you will stop to dine, sup, and lie; and on the second day arrive early in the evening at Lyons; where the Park, and Palace Royal, are the best-inns, and where you are almost sure of meeting with some of your countrymen, who are on their travels: you will be entertained at either of those houses in an elegant manner, (lodging included) for four livres ten sols a day;

a day; which, though dearer than at Paris, you must make a shift with for the little time you intend staying in this most extravagant town, where a lodging room on the second floor will cost you at least a guinea a month.

S E C T. XII.

Description of the city of LYONS, and some other towns in the south of FRANCE.

LYONS, 100 leagues S. W. of Paris, is built on the extreme point of a peninsula, formed on one side by the Rhone, and on the other by the Saone; both of which make a junction a little below Lyons, and empty themselves into the Mediterranean sea: this happy situation (being esteemed the center of Europe) added to the indefatigable ingenuity and industry of 150,000 inhabitants, render it extremely commercial; their manufactures consist of gold and silver stuffs, all manner of silks, velvets, and laces; silk stockings, and various sorts of woolen goods: it is esteemed the second city in France, and yields to none (except Paris)

Paris) for trade, riches, and magnificent buildings; the houses (which are computed to be 7000) are entirely built of free-stone, and would make a noble appearance, was it not for the extreme narrowness of the streets, which are badly paved, and ever dirty; and the villanous ragged paper windows, with which every house (except those of the richest merchants) is so abominably defaced: there are the remains of a multiplicity of Roman antiquities, such as baths, aqueducts, amphitheatres, &c. which, with several convents and churches, merit notice: the cathedral is a fine Gothic structure, particularly famous for its curious clock, and the variety of its motions; at every hour, a cock at the top claps his wings three times, and crows twice; after which an angel coming out at the door, salutes the virgin Mary, and at the same time an Holy Ghost descends, and an image of God the Father presents itself, and gives the benediction: the hand to the minute motion is in an oval, and yet the point of the hand always touches the edge of it. There are two principal squares in Lyons, one called La Place de Louis le Grand, ornamented in the center with an equestrian statue of
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that king, placed on a lofty pedestal of white marble, and surrounded by several beautiful marble fountains, which, in honour to his memory, play every holiday : this square is laid out in pleasing walks, with a shady grove on one side, which is much frequented by the gentry and citizens. The other square is called La Place des Terreaux ; where is to be seen the most magnificent town-hall in France, and some say in all Europe : it is a large stately building, in the form of an oblong square ; and on each side are wings 420 feet in length ; in the middle of the front is a cupola, and in the angles, beautiful, projecting pavilions ; the great gate is ornamented with two columns of the Ionic order, and leads into a large hall, richly ornamented with pictures of the kings and queens of France ; the roof finely painted ; the hospital and charity house are handsome buildings, and said to contain 10,000 souls, who are maintained, without being any expence to the city, by two ferry-boats that cross the Rhone to Dauphiné, taking in each boat, a hundred passengers at a time ; the fare is a penny French, which every one pays with pleasure, knowing it to be so well applied. I was credibly informed

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formed that each boat collected on a Sunday, or holiday, 1500 livres, which annually must amount to a considerable sum in a catholic country : I sincerely wish that the income arising from the innumerable ferries in England, were applied to the same charitable use ; it could distress no man, as they are always the property of the rich, and would be a comfortable support to the poor and decrepit in the neighbourhood where they are. The inhabitants of Lyons crossing into Dauphiné is only done by way of recreation, as they in so short a time transport themselves from the town to the country. It is highly entertaining to see the various inventions these happy people find out to amuse themselves ; and when tired, down they sit on the green, and regale with their cold collation (which they always take with them) in the most perfect tranquillity, till the dusk of the evening ; then retire home, singing, capering and dancing ; and convincing the thoughtful phlegmatic English, who happen to be spectators, that they know how to taste the enjoyments of this life ; into which we are most certainly sent to be more happy than we, too frequently, make ourselves ; or the dark gloomy atmosphere, which
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so continually hangs over our heads, will suffer us to be in our native climate; though our heavy foods and liquors, add greatly to our unhappy hypocondriac disposition.

The play-house here is spacious, and richly ornamented with gilding, and glass branches, all the leaning-places faced with crimson velvet, and much more frequented by gay dressed company than those at Paris, and the actors esteemed equally good. Before you leave Lyons, visit the convent at Croix Rousse; from the gardens of which you have a most delightful and extensive prospect of the Alps, and the country adjacent to the city, which is most beautifully variegated with rising grounds, meadows, convents, country-seats, gardens, vineyards, &c. the whole forming the most pleasing landscape that the eye can possibly behold.

Having sufficiently satisfied your curiosity, you will now, I suppose, think of taking your leave, and departing for Avignon, which is 48 leagues distant; you will find the *Diligence par eau* equally as commodious as the last you was in; it stops to dine, sup, and lie; and for eight livres will conduct you thither in great safety in three days; so that you may

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easily judge of the rapidity of the Rhone, as no sail is made use of, except now-and-then to avoid a shoal: when you get a little below Lyons, you will be highly delighted with various and beautiful prospects; the hills on each side are immensely high; castles on the very summit of several of them, which, tho' barren in themselves, are made (by industrious hard labour) as fertile as the island of Calypso: here peaches, figs, almonds, plumbs, nectarines, pomegranates, and, in short, all the fruit that can flatter the taste, or please the eye, are in the greatest abundance; and vines heavily loaded under their purple produce, artfully hanging in festoons from tree to tree, and imposing on their more sturdy neighbours, a fatigue which their own weakness renders them incapable of supporting.

As soon as you pass the bridge of St. Esprit, (which crosses the Rhone on thirty arches) a fine champaign country, (which is Low Languedoc) will open on your right, where every thing that contributes to use and pleasure, is in the greatest abundance; you will there see olive trees, and vineyards in the greatest purity and perfection; the former of which (being an ever-green) renders the

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country at all seasons most pleasing to the eye: though they are planted thick together, the wheat, and other grain that is sowed under them, comes to greater perfection than any sowed in the open fields; the ground never wants manure, as the fatness of the fruit (many of which escape being gathered) supplies that defect.

You are now arrived at Avignon, one hundred and forty eight leagues from Paris, situated on the east side of the Rhone: La Ville de Paris is the best inn, where you will be accommodated in a genteel manner, (lodging included) for three livres five sols a day. This town, though in the kingdom of France, is governed by the pope, whose vice-legat always resides there, in a palace famous for little else than its antiquities and situation, as it commands a most pleasing and extensive prospect, terminating in eminencies, diversified with villages, seats, summer-houses, vineyards, meadows, and corn fields: this fertile country affords all the necessities of life in the greatest plenty, consequently draws multitudes of people, who live in great decency on very small fortunes. The town is surrounded with a handsome lofty wall, built of free-stone,
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flanked here and there with square towers; without which are delightful walks, where, on a Sunday or holiday, one is sure to meet with more pretty women than I verily believe Paris can produce; I own, I thought myself transported, by some magic art, among my fair beauteous country-women; on expressing my surprise at so pleasing a sight at a public table, a lady who sat near me very politely told me, that it was not to be wondered at, as Avignon had been for many years the residence of a vast number of handsome English gentlemen, who were obliged to fly their country with the unfortunate chevalier in 1745; I told her I was highly sensible of the compliment she paid me, and was happy to find the ladies, under the protection of his holiness, so open and hospitable to strangers; that I esteemed it a great misfortune I was only a passenger, otherwise I flattered myself, that, in a little time, I might (by my own good endeavours) creep into some of their favours: *sans doute, Monsieur*, with a smile, and a roll of the eye, (which contained more than could a volume) was all the answer the enchanting goddess favoured me with.

The houses are all built of free-stone; but the streets narrow and irregular; the cathedral is a Gothic structure, contains vast riches and admirable paintings, with many relics, and the medals of nine popes who have resided there. I own I was so ambitious, as to wish myself master of St. John's head, which is in solid gold, ornamented with jewels, gold medals, &c. in the greatest profusion. I am persuaded I could apply it to much better use, as it is only expoied on certain saints days, to be kissed by some thousands of people, who come many miles on foot for that purpose, and are so superstitious as to think, they are by that means forgiven all their sins, be they ever so atrocious: to speak truly, they seem in this country so wholly taken up with the care of their souls, that they totally neglect the good of their bodies; being often on their knees, when they ought to be earning their bread.

The police in this city is admirable; in every quarter of the town, there is a magistrate always sitting to render justice, as well to strangers, as the inhabitants: over every baker's, butcher's, fishmonger's, and fire-merchant's doors, are the prices wrote up for these commodities at
each

each season of the year ; which, according to scarcity, or plenty, are raised and lowered by order of the council : there is a magazine of corn in the centre of the town, which is bought up when cheap, and in case of a scarcity, is opened and retailed to the poor, and poor house-keepers, at the price for which it was bought : this praise-worthy regulation puts it out of the power of those rapacious monopolizers of grain, cattle, and coal, to starve or distress the most useful and laborious part of the nation ; who, like the usefess, inactive drones, devour the honey their industrious countrymen have so hardly toiled for. Surely, such laws as these are worthy our imitation ; and I wish I could see them established throughout England.

This town, tho' extremely large, contains only 9000 souls, with an innumerable number of churches and convents ; few manufactories, and little commerce, except in wines, oil, and corn, which are its chief riches. The Jews, who live in a particular quarter of the town, enjoy their religion in a handsome synagogue : a privilege refused them in France ; and, though subject to heavy taxes, and distinguishing marks, (which custom, and

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their own interest have taught them not to esteem a punishment) are in a very thriving condition ; for most of the trade of the city goes through their hands. The married men are obliged to wear yellow hats, and the women have their caps bunched out on each side, as big as a penny loaf ; the batchelors and maidens, red hats, which when they cross into the dominions of France, they immediately change.

Your next trip is to Aix, a parliament town, the capital of Provence, and only twelve leagues distant ; you will find every day at the door of the inn, coachmen and chaise boys plying passengers, any one of whom will set you down for six livres. It is proper I should acquaint you, that between several towns you have now to visit, there are no fixed stages, therefore no stipulated price ; and it is the custom of these voituriers, as they are called, to ask a louis d'or, when they mean to take one third ; therefore never offer them more, and you will find they will in the end take your money ; there are such numbers of them continually passing and repassing, that if one will not, another will : I should again inform you (as I would not deceive my reader in any one point)

point) that these carriages are as decent and comfortable as our stage coaches, fashioned on each side, and calculated to hold four or six passengers, and very different from the Noah's ark before mentioned; the only objection to them (if it can be deemed one) is, that as they are drawn by mules they do not exceed thirty miles a day; but this I esteem an advantage, in that pleasant climate, to a man who makes a proper use of his travels, as he has an opportunity, not only to make just observations on the country he goes through, as to the nature of its produce, goodness of its soil, &c. but also at every town he stays at to dine and lie, he has time enough to inspect the various curiosities, and acquaint himself with the manufactories, trade, riches, customs and manners of the people; which, by being hurried through, (as our nobility and gentry commonly are) in post-chaises, he would be deprived of.

The best inn at Aix, is the Croix d'Or, where, for the same price as at Avignon, you will be well lodged and entertained; this town will perhaps please you better than any you have yet seen in France, tho' deficient in amusements, except when the parliament is sitting: in winter it is ex-

tremely pleasant, never too cold, but in the summer, hot, and extremely unhealthy : it is seated in a valley, entirely surrounded with lofty hills, which keep off the refreshing breezes that might otherwise make it pleasant and temperate : the wall round the town (being irregular and decayed) greatly offends the eye while without ; but when within, nothing can be more pleasant : the streets are well paved, ever clean, and of a great breadth and length : the houses are beautifully built of white stone, and most of them ornamented with balconies and sculpture ; and, in general, exceed those at Paris. The public walk is near a mile long, and extremely pleasant, composed of four rows of stately elms, which form three delightful allies : in the center of the middle walk are four magnificent fountains, one of which discharges water in great abundance, almost scalding hot, which has many virtues, one of which is said to be that of curing the most confirmed p--x ; but if it has this power, Providence would have been kind to have placed one of equal efficacy in every southern town in France.

On each side of this noble avenue, are grand uniform buildings, in which the nobility

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nobility and gentry reside, especially in winter; so that it is said to be the genteelst frequented provincial town in the kingdom: the town-hall, the parliament house, and several magnificent churches and convents, are worthy your inspection.

There are also several public libraries, a mint, a chamber of accounts, a court of taxes, and many other public buildings; where the affairs of the province are settled. To have an extensive prospect of the town, and the country round it, you should visit the Couvent des Freres Precheurs, from thence you will discover the hills covered with vines and olive trees; the plains and vallies, diversified with meadows, corn fields, and serpentine rivers; and bordered with trees, which make an agreeable verdure, almost the whole year.

Aix, tho' large, is not peopled in proportion; scarce any manufactures, and little trade, except in wine and oil, which are very excellent. You will find carriages at your inn, setting out every hour for Toulon, which is sixteen leagues distant; in any of which, you may get a passage for eight livres, to the Croix de Malta, which is the best inn in that town; you will no doubt be astonished at the dirt

and poverty that prevails in this garden of France, as it is termed, only (as I apprehend) because oranges and lemons grow there, and almost in as great perfection as in the West-Indies: the people, by their rags and meagre yellow look, shew, very conspicuously, the misery that reigns amongst them, proceeding more from the barrenness of the country (which is mostly rocks and pebbles) than their own indolence, though a person, who did not make enquiries, would think their distresses partly owing to that; for they seem a slovenly people, in having piled up against every house a great dunghill: on my enquiring into the reason of this unhealthy and indecent practice, I was informed, that they had no other method of making manure for their land, than by spreading straw in the streets, which was ground to pieces by the carriages frequently passing and repassing.

For some miles before you reach Toulon, you will cross the same chain of mountains which form the Alps; a road that, had I not seen it, I should have scarce thought the world had produced such a one. This road is in many places extremely narrow, being cut out of the solid rock, which is often 100 feet perpendicular

lar above you, and seems to threaten destruction to those who pass; for on the other hand, in a deep gulley, lie many large pieces of the rock which the heavy rains have loosened and washed down, and during this season it is scarce practicable to travel at all.

On the tops of several of these barren rocks, are villages and castles, which are often seen above the clouds; and to come at them, the inhabitants are obliged to make the circuit of the hill many times. Here were places to retreat to in the time of the civil wars, and are still inhabited, as the air is pure, and the sky-larks enjoy perfect health upon them. When you are within a few miles of Toulon, the whole face of the country wears a most joyful appearance, though those lofty hills are still seen; but then they are clothed with evergreens, such as oranges, lemons, olives, and fig-trees, which are so delightfully interspersed with country-seats and vineyards, &c. on the one hand, and a most extensive view of the Mediterranean on the other, that the whole forms the most beautiful prospect imaginable. You enter Toulon over a draw-bridge, through a most magnificent gate, ornamented with trophies and inscriptions in honour of Lewis

XIV. The town is strongly walled in, has a wet ditch, is well fortified, and seems capable of making an obstinate defence, as there is no rising ground within shot, or shell, that can command it, except the enemy was in possession of the harbour, which, I was informed, was strongly defended: I would have examined the fortifications towards the sea, but it was refused me: the town is small, but well inhabited; the houses neatly built of white stone; the streets narrow, but regular; well paved, and ever clean, occasioned by the many fountains which constantly wash them, and carry all the filth and dirt into the harbour, which they told me had totally destroyed the worms which were formerly so destructive to ships bottoms. This, though a garrison town, has no barracks, so that the soldiers are all billeted on the inhabitants: they have a spacious square in the center of the town, in which they daily perform their exercise. The king's yard may appear curious to those who have frequented those places less than I have; but I think it vastly inferior to any of our capital yards: what merits to be most admired, is, the harbour, and two beautiful moles, where 200 sail of ships may lay in the greatest security, perfectly land-locked,

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and the great propriety and exactness the different ships of war observe when they rig, or dismantle ; each has her respective store in the inner mole ; her name wrote over the door opposite to which she may come at all times (there being no tide) and either receive, or deliver her stores ; totally avoiding the confusion and delay I have often seen in our dock-yards, by mixing them confusedly in a loft together, trusting wholly to a tally, which often breaks off. Their guns and anchors are ready on the wharfs ; their casks put on board empty, then stowed, and filled by pipes contiguous to the water-side ; they told me, they could equip twenty sail of the line in three days ; but that I could never believe, except they had English seamen to shew them the method ; in which case certainly these conveniences would greatly expedite an attempt of that nature. It is impossible for an Englishman to see, without the greatest pity and compassion, those poor unhappy men called galley slaves, chained by the leg together, and their chains of a merciless weight, many of whom have been guilty of no other crime than smuggling three or four pounds of tobacco, or salt, or perhaps killed a partridge, pheasant, or hen, (to hinder

hinder their families from starving) on the estate of some tyrannical despotic seigneur: cruelty of this nature, for such slight offences, is certainly flying in the face of our most merciful Creator, and most profanely prostituting the power he has been pleased to invest in the great, over the rest of their unhappy fellow-creatures; and to add to their misery and affliction, they are obliged to do all the slavery in the king's yard, that the horses do in ours; and have no other food to support their hard labour, than a pint of pease, or califaners, per day, with a pound of bread, and water to drink, and at night they are crammed into a galley, which lays afloat, and contains (as they told me) fourteen hundred of them; so we may suppose, they have as little rest in the night as the day.

As a friend to my country, I should be very sorry to see slavery introduced, or any other arbitrary power that could in the least degree violate, or curtail, the liberty an Englishman claims as his birth-right: but upon a serious consideration, I am fully persuaded, that had we a number of gallies stationed at the different ports belonging to his majesty, to receive the multitudes of sturdy malefactors, (many of them in the prime of life) who
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are annually executed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, it would be attended with the most happy consequences to the public, as, no doubt, the dread of slavery in a country where liberty is, and the seeing the severities people in that situation must suffer, would be more likely to prevent the innumerable thefts and robberies which are committed, than these so frequent executions; for it is plain, that these unhappy people, take very little care about the safety of their souls; and whoever has attended at an execution, must have perceived, that the fear of death gave them very little uneasiness.

You must agree for your passage from Toulon to Marseilles, which you might with greater pleasure perform by water, (as you go back almost the same road you came) was it not for the danger of falling into the hands of the Algerine cruizers, who are at war with France. The distance by land is ten leagues, for which you will pay six livres. Marseilles is 169 leagues from Paris, situated in a bottom, encompassed on the north, east, and west sides by a lofty hill, at the distance of about two miles: on the south is a most convenient harbour, where the ships being land-locked, ride in the most perfect safe-

ty, and come close up to the merchants doors; the passage is so narrow, and water so shallow, there not being above sixteen feet at the harbour's mouth, that a king's frigate cannot venture in with safety; the entrance is well defended, having a citadel on one side, and four tier of guns on the other: there are several islands, and a large bay without, where ships may ride as safe as at Spithead: on the land side, the town appears to me incapable of making any defence; the wall with which it is enclosed, is tumbling to ruins, and there are several eminences that command it, which are in much less than point blank shot: this town is esteemed only secondary to Aix, which is called the first city of Provence, though this is considerably the most important in point of trade; it is large, rich, and is said to have been a town 500 years before the birth of Christ; it is divided into the old and new towns; the former stands on an eminence, and consists of old buildings, and narrow streets; but in the latter, the houses are magnificently built with white stones, and, like those of Aix, adorned with sculpture and balconies; the streets are broad, well paved, and ever clean: the public walk is in the center of the low town, a mile

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in length, and extends from the gate of Toulon to that of Aix; it is well shaded with lofty trees; and on each side are beautiful houses, in which the principal merchants reside. The inhabitants are supposed to be thirty four thousand, tho' before the plague which happened in 1720, they counted almost double that number. Their manufactures consist in gold and silver stuffs, silks and laces of all sorts, silk stockings, woollen cloths, stuffs and ferges: they also export great quantities of wine, oil, and wool, and by their advantageous situation, have engrossed the greatest part of the trade of the Levant. The cathedral (which they tell you was a temple of Diana) is richly ornamented; and, with several convents, churches, the mint, change, arsenals, town-hall, armory, academy of polite arts, and observatory, merits notice: from the latter you have a most extensive view of the Mediterranean, and that delightful plain on the land side of the town, which forms a half moon; and is said to contain no less than twelve hundred country seats, interspersed with gardens, vineyards, olives, and all other sorts of fruit trees; it appears more like a town than the country, which greatly takes off the pleasure of its prospect, being

ing confined (as I said before) by a high chain of rocks, that nearly encompass the town. The galley slaves seem to enjoy more freedom here than at Toulon, as many of them (though heavily chained) are allowed to work for themselves, and have little shops on the quay : I was told this indulgence proceeded more from pecuniary views, than humanity ; as it puts a considerable sum of money annually into the admiral's pocket ; be that how it may, I was glad to see it. The best inns, are the Croix de Malta, or la Nouvelle Rose, where, for four livres a day, you will be well accommodated.

This is a gay amusing town, and frequently the residence of travellers for some time ; should you chuse to add to that number, you should take out at the play-house an abonnement, that is, a ticket, or agreement, on which your name and the day of the month are inserted : this will only cost you eighteen livres, and, shewn to any of the keepers of the different lodges, will (during a month) give you free admittance to whatever seat you chuse through the whole house ; and if you please you may change your box between every act, which is the custom of the French gentlemen, except they are accom-

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panied by ladies : this method will save you one half, therefore you should ever practise it in every town you propose staying any time : you should often frequent the plays, as it is not only a cheap, innocent way of passing a long winter's evening, but will give you (with proper attention) a great insight into the French language.

The next town you have to visit is Arles ; to come at which, you must go thro' Aix, five leagues from Marseilles : this town is 153 leagues from Paris, is situated on an eminence, on the east side of the Rhone, and abounds in Roman antiquities : it is an unhealthy situation, being almost surrounded with a low marshy country : its chief trade consists in wool, corn, wine, and oil, which are conducted from thence into the Mediterranean, by tartans, polacres, and gallies, that come close up to the town : this being a tedious navigation, (occasioned by the rapidity of the Rhone, which always runs to the southward) prevents its being frequented by any ships of burthen. The cathedral and town-hall, are superb structures ; the former, richly decorated within, and the latter, elegant, regular, and finely situated ; it is of a square form, adorned with
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three orders of architecture, one above the other; the portico is magnificent, and embellished with the busts of the counts of Provence; and the roof supported with twenty double columns. Among the numerous antiquities, are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, supposed to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

There are also the remains of a circus, consisting of a door with two columns of marble of the Corinthian order; a Roman capital; and a large collection of Roman tombs, monuments, urns, &c. Near the city are what they call the Elysian fields, where the Romans used to bury the ashes of their dead, and they are now made use of as a church-yard. This city has a communication with Languedoc over a wooden-bridge, placed on flat-bottomed boats, opposite the town: the Lyon D'or, or the Dolphin, are the only inns; where, for three livres five sols a day, you will be well accommodated.

In coming from Aix to Arles, you will cross a most extensive plain, without a house, tree, the least verdure, or any thing to be seen but pebble stones: they told me the sea had formerly been there, and that it continued equally barren for near three thousand acres; yet what is

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most surprising, is, that it turns out more profitable to the proprietors, than if it produced wine, or corn, in the greatest abundance, as it is entirely covered with sheep; which, though ever so poor, become fat in three weeks time, on a little white flower, ever in bloom, which grows underneath the stones; to come at which they are obliged to scrape with their feet: it also gives the mutton so fine a flavour, that it is sent as presents, when killed, to a great distance, as we do venison.

Your next object is Nismes, which is five leagues distant, and 148 leagues from Paris: the situation of this town is extremely pleasant, having on one side, hills covered with vines and olives, and on the other, a fine country, fertile in all sorts of grain. According to some historians, Nismes is 580 years older than Rome, and was formerly reckoned the largest city in Europe. There is no city where there is to be found so numerous a collection of Roman antiquities: the amphitheatre, the square house, the temple of Diana, the great tower, several statues, and a multiplicity of inscriptions, are testimonies of it. The amphitheatre is certainly a work of the Romans, and was built (according to appearance) during the
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the empire of Adrian; it is of an oval form, with two ranks of arches placed one over the other, each composed of sixty arches, which make 195 fathoms in circumference; there are four principal entrances, placed north, east, south, and west: this building is composed of stones as hard as marble and put together without mortar: the middle (which served for the gladiators, and warlike exercises) is one hundred feet diameter, and at present filled with small houses; on many stones of this superb monument there are inscriptions; also, a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; and a representation of the gladiators engaged. The square house is twelve fathoms long, six broad, and twelve high, richly ornamented with stone pillars of the Corinthian order. The most able architect that France ever produced, declared he never saw so perfect, and high finished a piece of work; and added, that to this he was wholly indebted for the art in which he excelled: as it is built upon a height, you ascend to it by a grand flight of steps, and is at present converted into a beautiful church, belonging to the Augustines. The temple of Diana is ancient, and of great magnificence; it is ornamented with ten marble pillars of the Corinthian

Corinthian order; a beautiful cornish all round, and several superb statues in marble, many of them quite perfect; yet what is most astonishing, is the ceiling, which is formed of stones six feet long, three broad, and eighteen inches thick, without the least visible means to support them. The grand entrance is to the east: to the north and south, there are covered allies, through which they conducted the victims destined to be sacrificed, without incommoding the priest or congregation. They are entirely ignorant, by whom, or at what time, it was built. The great tower is situated on an eminence near the temple; it is at present much decayed, and in ruins: they scarce know to what use it was applied, except to lodge prisoners of state, or the public treasure: near to it is a large piece of Roman pavement, which is very perfect and beautiful; being formed of different coloured stones, it resembles much a Turkey carpet.

The fountain of Nîmes takes its source near the temple of Diana; where (from the centre of a small pool, not six yards in circumference) there boils up water as clear as crystal, in such abundance as to supply the town, a vast number of mills, and form extensive canals, basons, and cascades,

casades, beautiful beyond expression, all built of hewn stone; walks formed, trees planted, in the most uniform manner imaginable; so that, in short, neither expence or pains have been spared to render the whole the most complete high finished work throughout the kingdom.

The inhabitants are computed to be 40,000, the houses tolerably built of hewn stone, but the streets narrow, and irregular; there are several beautiful walks, both within and without its walls. Their manufactures chiefly consist in silks, silk stockings and woollen goods. The citadel is walled in, has a strong tower at each corner, and two battalions of horse and foot are commonly lodged there: the curious traveller should, by all means, visit a magnificent house, called the Caverac, and the Pont du Gard, which is three leagues off: the former has ruined several of its owners, having cost them (as they say) to ornament it, from time to time, sixteen millions of livres. The Pont du Gard appears to have been constructed soon after the amphitheatre of Nismes, to conduct the water from the fountain of Aure to that city: this aqueduct is nine leagues long; and where it crosses the river Garon, and in a valley between

between two lofty mountains, is extremely curious, being built like three bridges one on the other ; the first is composed of six arches ; the second, eleven ; and the third, thirty-five ; and the height of the whole amounting to 182 feet : there is no inscription by which the world can judge, by whom, or in what time, this magnificent monument of antiquity was built ; there are these three letters, A. E. A. of which nothing can with any certainty be made. The best inn at Nîmes, is the Horn, where, for three livres five sols a day, you will be well entertained.

Your next trip is to Montpellier, which is eight leagues distant ; your carriage thither will cost you four livres ; you will stop to dine at Lunel, where you may visit the Port, as they call it ; there you may form to yourself some idea (from the multiplicity of barges coming and going) of the riches that accrue to this province, by the assistance of a small canal, which has a communication with the Mediterranean sea, owing to the small expence at which they transport their corn, wine, oil and manufactures wherever they please ; and without which conveniency, it would be impracticable : you will arrive early in the

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evening at Montpellier, where the best inns are the Petit Paris, and the Cheval Blanc.

This town has been long famous for (what I, and many of my countrymen sadly experienced, it does not in the least degree possess) a salubrious air, and skilful physicians: I pass'd six months there, at a very considerable expence, on promises of having my health perfectly established; when, to my great concern, after having gone through all their various operations, I found, in the end, my health much impaired. I can acquaint my countrymen, and indeed I think it my duty to do so, that the climate of that town is so much altered for the worse, that the inhabitants themselves scarce know it to be the same: it has been changing these ten years, and every year becomes worse and worse. I declare, upon my honour, I have known it rain almost three months without intermission; and at intervals such thick stinking fogs, as nothing but the banks of Newfoundland could equal; and several times, for three or four days on a stretch, the sky so heavily loaded, that I have neither been able to see sun, moon, or star; and the streets quite wet with the humidity of the air. In summer it is so insufferably hot, that till the cool of the evening

evening there is no stirring out. Its situation, though on an eminence, in my opinion, could never have been healthy; as between it and the Mediterranean, (which is about three leagues distant) it is one continued marsh and swamp; ever covered with noxious vapours, which, when the sea breeze sets in, blows directly on the town, and the country adjacent; the sad effects of which, its unhealthy inhabitants, with their yellow meagre looks, are the most convincing proofs. The physicians may be good, but I own none of us, while I was there, found them so, though we tried their skill; and what is still more strange is, that they will allow the English physicians no merit at all, and seem, merely from a spirit of contradiction, to act in direct opposition to them. In England, I was ordered (my disorder being nervous) the cold baths at all seasons, with other restringents; instead of which, those judicious French-bred physicians, put me into the hot bath, an hour at each time; repeating them successively, till they amounted to sixty; still persisting, though I often fainted in them; and when out, so much relaxed and enfeebled by them, that I had not strength to cross the room; and at the same time kept me on a half

starv'd diet; forbidding me wine, or, in short, any thing that was comfortable to life. They pretend to be very famous at curing La Verole, without salivation; but I can assure the world, that three English gentlemen, after going through their different teasing operations, went away quite dissatisfied, having the same pains, and other excruciating symptoms, that ever attend that diabolical disorder. Let a man's complaint be what it will, he must either bleed, or take a glyster: this indelicate practice is so much in vogue in this very delicate and polite country, that both men and women (though in perfect health) take two or three a day; and will talk of them with as much freedom, as we do of our dishes of tea. It is common to hear a gentleman or lady say in company, that their dinner has not pass'd; they will e'en go and take a lavement, and in a few minutes return and say, it has performed admirably: the women say, it refreshes them, and helps their skin to a fine colour; but I must impartially say, I never saw any of their women of quality, or fashion, that had any other than that which a profusion of paint and powder gave them; and own my ideas were often so indelicate, as to fancy I saw them charg'd in rear,

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with this darling machine of theirs, of which I have been just now speaking. This is a long digression, which I shall make no apology for, as my principal design is to prevent any of my countrymen traveling so far in search of health, to be disagreeably disappointed; and fully persuaded am I, that the air of Montpellier is destructive to all inward or nervous complaints; which is what, in this gloomy climate, we mostly complain of; though I well know the physicians, on their arrival there, will tell them (for their own interest) that they will send them home new born; which is their frequent expression.

The town has nothing curious to induce a stranger to stay longer in it than three or four days, except he arrives there about Christmas; at which time, it is very gay, as all the nobility of Languedoc meet there at that time, to settle the affairs of the province, though it is not the capital, but esteem'd nearly the center. There is, during that time, a play, which, with an indifferent concert, are all the public amusements. The people in trade are reputed by the French themselves, to be the greatest extortioners, and sure not to let a penny escape them, be the means to come at it ever so unjust; as an instance,

they had the conscience to charge an English sea officer that died there, 300 livres (twelve guineas and a half) for only eight days lodging; this, to my knowledge, is a fact.

The houses are, 'as the street and people, extremely irregular and dirty: the inhabitants are supposed to amount to 40,000, who trade very largely in wine, cordials, oil, verdigrease, and salt-petre. They have several manufactures in silk and woollen goods. The environs are extremely pleasant; having on one side La place de Peyreau, which forms a fine terras, in the center of which is a superb statue of Lewis the XIV. on horseback: from thence, on a clear day, may be seen to the eastward, the Alps, which form the frontiers of Italy; to the south-west, the Pyrenean mountains, which form those of Spain, each esteem'd fifty leagues distant; and to the southward, a most extensive view of the Mediterranean: not far from thence is a noble aqueduct, built like two bridges one above the other; and the king's garden, where (on certain days) public lectures are held on botany. On the other side of the town is the Esplanade, a beautiful walk, bordered on each side by olive trees, from whence there is a
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pleasing prospect of the sea, and the country adjacent to the town; near which, is the citadel, a place of no strength, though well wall'd in, as it is commanded by several rising grounds, and has only a dry ditch. There is commonly kept there four battalions of infantry. Should an Englishman chuse to reside here any time, the Grande Rue, that is the great street, is the genteelest quarter to reside in; where twelve or eighteen livres a month, is the price for a genteel chamber; which, in the time of the states, would let for sixty; and if he does not chuse to mess with the officers, there is a genteel ordinary, where the English commonly eat at, in the Rue d'Argenterie, which is contiguous to your lodgings.

Before you leave this unhospitable city, you should hire a horse and visit Cette, a snug sea-port town, four leagues to the southward, where the royal canal of Languedoc forms its junction with the Mediterranean. At your return you will find, as before, coaches setting out every day from the Cheval Blanc for Beziers, sixteen leagues distant; eight livres will be enough to give for your passage: you will arrive time enough in the evening to examine properly Pezenas, a small neat town situ-

ated in a plain on the river Peyne : this town the English have chose, of late years, to reside at, far preferable to Montpellier; as the air is considerably better, all sorts of provision in great abundance, and the people hospitable; and indeed differ as much in their manners as if they were not born in the same country. You will on the next evening arrive early at Beziers, situated on a lofty eminence; at the foot of which runs the river Orbe, over which is a handsome bridge. The cathedral is small, but finely decorated within; and opposite to it is the Belvédère, or Terras, which commands a most enchanting and extensive prospect of the fine country adjacent to the town, and the valley through which this beautiful river runs; rising gradually on each side, and forming an amphitheatre covered with olives, vineyards and corn fields; and on the other side, the ten sluices of the canal, which form so many beautiful cascades, of near 120 yards in depth.

The bishop's palace is magnificent, and commands a fine view; opposite to it is the town-hall, which forms one side of a large square; on the wall of which are several antique inscriptions. There is at the bottom of the Rue Françoise, an enormous

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mous statue of Pierre Peerne, which (to amuse the people) they paint, and crown with laurels every year. History says, that when Beziers was taken by the English, this valiant captain hindered them ever taking possession of the grandest and most opulent street in the town. The environs of this city are esteemed the most delightful in France. The inhabitants are supposed about 10,000, whose riches principally consist in corn, wine and oil. There are a few manufactures in woollen and silk. The houses are tolerably built, but the streets narrow, irregular, and badly paved.

I now propose to embark you on the royal canal for Toulouse, where it empties itself into the Garonne, and is twenty four leagues distant. The expedition will both delight, and astonish you, as it is the most admirable and useful invention of the kind in Europe, and pours, with its stream, riches, plenty, and the produce of all foreign countries, into every province, town, and village it comes near, by opening a free communication between the Western Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. History says, that the Romans had first conceiv'd the design of this canal; but that the inequality of the earth, the mountains,

the forests, and the rivers that opposed its passages, had appeared such unfurmountable obstacles, as to oblige them to lay aside their intention : but Paul Riquet, a Frenchman, who, (according to the same history) was more resolute and enterprising than any of the Romans, undertook to complete this grand design in 1666 ; and, before his death, had the satisfaction to see it brought to the greatest perfection.

This indefatigable projector removed all these inconveniencies, either by sluices, which contain the water in the descents ; in piercing mountains, building bridges, or rather aqueducts, under which those torrents and rivers pass ; there are fifteen of these sluices, on the side of the ocean ; and forty-five, on that of the Mediterranean ; and thirty-seven aqueducts, thro' which these heavy barges pass ; in general carrying between fifty and sixty tons : in different places, there are eight bridges, forming one beautiful arch, for carriages to pass on either side.

The post-boat (for so it is called) which sets out at twelve o'clock every day, is small ; fitted up as complete as a ship's cabin, and drawn by one horse : it will cost you only thirty sols a day ; stops to dine,

dine, sup, and lie; and on the third day, early in the evening, will set you safe at Toulouse: you will pass through several of the aqueducts, as before mentioned; some of them standing on three or four arches; under which run rapid torrents, and rivers that have not the least communication with the canal: in other places you will mount, and descend lofty eminences, by the help of several sluices, shutting the door of one successively, till you have water to float in the next; and so on, till you reach the top or bottom. This is somewhat tedious; but the pleasure of seeing so admirable an invention, will make the time appear short; in a third place, and what I think most curious of all, is, your passing for the space of 480 feet, under a lofty mountain, which is as completely arch'd with hewn stone as Westminster bridge; on the top of which are vineyards, corn fields, olive trees, and several houses.

The curious traveller should by all means stop at Castelnau-dari; at which place he will arrive the second day to dinner, and take post horses to St. Ferrol, (which is only five leagues distant,) and view the reservoir which supplies the canal with water: it is computed to be a league

round ; built intirely of hewn stone, and of a vast depth ; underneath which there are several brass cocks of an enormous size ; which, when the canal wants water, are open'd by iron bars, to supply it : there are three rivers constantly emptying themselves into this reservoir.

This canal, during the months of July, August, and September, is let to become dry, in order to its being clean'd out, as it is a standing water ; consequently a great deal of mud is collected, and the people employ'd in the craft, are prefix'd to work on this occasion if they chuse it, which is the most essential means of having that business effectually done ; as it is much their interest it should be so. This stop is not the least hindrance to trade ; as at that season the people are employed on their harvest and making their wines.

The barges are all mark'd with the master's name, numbered, and the prices of freight stipulated according to the distance they carry it : and through their whole conduct, the greatest care and regularity is observed. I was credibly informed, that when the canal is clean'd out, though it is term'd sixty leagues in length, that they can float all the craft in three days ; from whence we can form some idea of the
excellence

excellence of the work; the plentiful supply of water; and with what joyful rapidity it rushes forth to the public good.

This canal is said to cost thirteen million of livres; half of which was supplied by the province, and the rest liberally given, by that great encourager of arts and sciences, Louis XIV. and still, as a greater mark of his unbounded generosity, granted to Riquet (the proprietor) and his male heirs, all the jurisdiction and revenues belonging to it; so that the crown does not come into possession till the extinction of that line: all goods transported on it, pay for every hundred weight twenty sols; and the king himself pays the same for military stores, &c. so that the revenues, (especially in time of a brisk trade) are very considerable. However, the charges attending it are also very great; for it is calculated that the salaries of the several directors, receivers, comptrollers, clerks, and watchmen, annually amount to one hundred thousand livres, besides the great expence of repairs; and are obliged to keep those post-boats constantly going, and coming, though not a passenger should be in them. In one of these you may again reassume your voyage
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to TOULOUSE, where I shall suppose you are now arrived. *La cloche d'Albi*, or *l'Hotel de Prince*, are the best inns, at either of which you will be well lodg'd, and find a most plentiful table, for three livres a day: this town, and the country adjacent, resemble England more than any other city, or part of France I was in; the houses being all built of brick, (as they have no stone) and the fields covered with all sorts of grain, which yields in great abundance, as the soil is so rich, that it does not want manure oftener than once in seven years: there are no olive trees to be seen in this country, but innumerable quantities of mulberry trees, which bear no fruit, but a small leaf in great abundance, with which they feed their silk worms: there are very few vineyards, except in places incapable of bearing corn, which indeed are rare to be found: they have an excellent law in France, which turns out to the public good, but particularly to the industrious poor, and middling sort of house-keepers; as it keeps bread in general one third cheaper than it is in England: a farmer cannot plant any piece of ground with vines, (except it is his garden) without having tried it three years following in different sorts of grain; if he then finds

finds (after all his endeavours) that the produce will not pay his rent, he is to appear before the intendant or magistrate, and make his affidavit, that he has tried all ways and means to make it fertile ; and that it will not answer; in consequence of which, he has free permission to turn it into a vineyard : was not this law in force, (as they profit considerably more by their wines) a great scarcity of grain would ensue, and consequently the poor (as bread is the greatest part of their diet) must be driven to great difficulties ; the farmers pay their rent in half the produce of the earth, which is all that is the property of the landlord, so that if the corn, or vines, are destroyed, (which often happens in the south of France, by the destructive blights, and monstrous hail that falls) the farmer is not ruined ; and on the contrary, the landlord is enriched by the farmer's industry, in making it (for his own advantage) as productive as he can. But to return, *TOULOUSE* is rather large than populous; and not very commercial; though few cities in Europe are better situated for that purpose ; as by the help of the canal, and the Garonne, they may transport their goods in three days, either into the Mediterranean, or Western Ocean.

Ocean. This amazing indolence can be attributed to no other cause than the boundless ambition of the merchants, who all aspire to have a seat in the council; which once obtained, they and their children are then ennobled, and consequently lay aside trade and industry.

The minds of these people seem rather bent on study and amusement; and indeed I know no town in France where an Englishman may learn the polite arts and sciences at so easy a rate, or live cheaper, or more to his satisfaction on a small income; for provisions, wine, and every necessary of life, are here in the greatest abundance; though the French language (except by the better sort of people) is insufferably spoken, which is the greatest, and only objection I have to its being the residence of my countrymen.

There is commonly a play, and concert, which with card playing in abundance are the only amusements. The convents, and churches, are innumerable; adorned with a profusion of pictures, images, and gildings. The cathedral is a handsome structure, but contains nothing remarkable. The Carmelites, the Chartreux, and the Cordeliers churches, and convents, merit great notice, being magnificently

nificantly ornamented, and in great taste: in a cave belonging to the latter, there are above a hundred bodies rang'd about in great order, standing upright against the wall; many of them had been buried two or three hundred years, in the isle of the church, and had (at different times) been taken up, to make room for others: they are in general as well preserved as any Egyptian mummy I ever saw: their teeth in, and so perfect in their features, that I verily believe, were their acquaintances living, they might easily recollect them.

The monks value themselves vastly upon the virtues of their mother earth, on which this church is built; and they daily return thanks to the blessed Virgin for this her signal favour: they are a very rich body, composed of about 120; and live (like several other orders of monks in France) entirely by begging; which they in general do with a most undaunted, and indecent assurance; bolting into one's chamber without knocking at the door, and treating a denial with the greatest insolence.

The university of this city is reputed the second in France, and consists of several colleges for divinity, law, physic, philo-

philosophy, and the liberal arts. There is also an academy of polite literature, founded by royal patent, which is composed of a chancellor, and forty fellows, or members, who confer prizes on those who excel most in poetry. The town-hall is a grand building, and forms one side of a beautiful square, richly ornamented in front with marble pillars of the Corinthian order : the marble is the produce of Languedoc, where there are innumerable quarries : this handsome building has balconies at every window, richly gilt, and ornamented with the mayor's and aldermen's arms. It is called the Capitol; from whence the Aldermen are called Capitouls : eight of these are annually elected : they have the administration of criminal justice ; but can resolve on nothing without calling a council of citizens, which is always composed of those who have been Capitouls, and is nearly equal to our grand jury. In the merchant's hall (which is up stairs) are many fine paintings ; among which is a representation of Louis XIV. entering into that city, and his confirming the privileges of the Capitouls ; underneath which is this flattering inscription :

Deo.

Deo. opt. max.

D. D. D.

Octoviri Capitolini,

P. Q. Tolos.

Ob restitutam Ludovico Magno valetudinem,

Et conservatum

Ecclesiæ defenforem,

Nobilitati Principem,

Magistratibus Legislatorem,

Populo Patrem,

Orbi perpetuum miraculum.

On one side of this hall, is the grand register in vellum, on which they write, annually, every remarkable incident that passes in the state, or town of Toulouse : you there see the entrance of all the kings and queens : one of which is pretty remarkable, as it shews the great duty and respect Louis IX. had for his mother, to whom the citizens of Toulouse had refused a canopy; he obliged her, at the city gates, to get out of her state coach, and mount on a pillion behind him ; consequently the canopy that was over his head, covered the queen equally, and in this manner did he parade the town, and brought to submission those haughty citizens, who ever after, with great composure, paid her the respect due to majesty.

Over

Over the Garonne there is a handsome bridge; at the end of which is a triumphal arch, with a statue to Louis XIV. upon it. There is an Irish academy in this town, where there is always a vast number of catholic students from that country, who are educated at an easy rate. The ramparts (being broad and shaded on each side by elms) would afford delightful walks, were they not so profusely and abominably ornamented in the fir-reverence order: in short, this beastly custom of doing the offices of nature, even in the open day, prevails so abundantly among these people, that it is with pain a person of the least delicacy or decency can walk through their streets; which filthy custom, in a great measure, proceeds from the neglect of the magistrates, though there is a defence in writing, stuck up at the corner of every street; but were they to set men to watch, and make a severe example of some few that were taken in the fact, it, no doubt, (like other nuisances) might be easily conquer'd: most of the French houses are without a necessary, and where there are any, they are commonly on the tops of the houses; so I suppose they count it less trouble to drop their daizy at the door,

door, than, like Christians, mount to the place destined for that purpose, which is often six or seven stories high.

At my first going into France, I was surprized at having two chamber-pots laid under my bed ; and on enquiring the reason, I was informed there was one for each use : but upon my assuring them that the English had an aversion to odours, they thought proper to withdraw one of them. I think I have dwelt rather too long upon this dirty subject ; therefore I'll wave it, and proceed to something more entertaining.

Without the walls of this town there is a multiplicity of delightful walks ; such as the king's garden, the Esplanade, and by the side of the river ; all which will be more pleasant twenty years hence, as the trees are but newly planted, and afford but little shade, which is much wanted in a southern climate. There are on the neighbouring mountains, several medicinal springs, which are as much frequented as Bath and Bristol wells ; and equally efficacious for several disorders ; the weak and infirm have a most comfortable and easy method of being convey'd thither ; which, as it is much more convenient than a litter, I shall endeavour to describe.

This

This machine, or *vis-à-vis*, as it is call'd, resembles much a round paper snuff box laid upon its edge, a door on each side; within, two seats, one opposite the other, suppos'd for the infirm and a servant; it is very artfully hung between two poles, as are the sedan chairs; and the motion equally easy; a mule, or horse, harness'd before, and another behind, conducts the patient with the utmost ease and pleasure, wherever they please, without either being expos'd to the impertinence of a curious mob, or the inclemency of the weather: if the inn-keepers on the Bath and Bristol roads who lett post chaises were each oblig'd to have a couple of these useful vehicles (the expence not being great) it would be the means of saving the lives of many worthy subjects, whose fortune will not admit of their having such of their own.

You should, before you leave this country, hire a horse and visit Montauban, a neat pretty town on an eminence, in a fine fertile country, and distant from Toulouse eight leagues; which having seen, and return'd, you must embark on the Garonne for Bourdeaux, which is distant forty leagues; whither you will be conducted in great safety for six livres, in

two

two days and a half : this great river always runs to the north west, and is full as rapid as the Rhone : the second day you will stop to dine at Agen, a neat pretty town, in a most agreeable situation, bordering on the north west side of the Garonne : the inhabitants are calculated to be about ten thousand, and extremely industrious ; they have several manufactures in silk and woollen goods, and provisions of all kinds in the greatest abundance. When you arrive at Bourdeaux, the Hotel de Prince, Hotel d'Orleans, or Hotel de Condé, are the best inns ; where you are always sure of meeting some of your countrymen ; four livres ten sols is the price per day. The town is large, populous, and extremely commercial. The harbour (or rather that side of the river on which the town is built) forms a half moon, and receives ships of the greatest burthen, as the tide flows full, and change twenty-one feet : the merchants houses (which range along the quay near two miles and a half in length) are all built of hewn stone, exactly uniform ; and most of them ornamented with sculpture and balconies : in the centre there is a large square ; one side of which is form'd by a magnificent change, with

an equestrian statue of the present king, placed on a lofty and beautiful pedestal of white marble; on one side of which, is a conspicuous mark of their weakness and vanity, representing General Blakeney, in a most submissive manner on one knee, rendering the keys of Mahon, and several trophies of war to Maréchal Richelieu; the other side is a blank. I told a French sea officer (who was polite enough to shew me that as well as every other curiosity) that it was very unfortunate that France had not been successful enough to have taken another town; as it then might have appeared a finished piece, in having each side equal; but that I would have them substitute the Greenwich and * Warwick as emblems also of their victories by sea; he told me, with a shrug of the shoulders, that this was left to be done the next war.

The city contains a few Roman antiquities; but so much defaced, as to be made nothing of, except the remains of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Gallinus. The change, parliament house, cathedral, and Carthusian convent, merit attention; this last being the richest,

* The only capital ships taken during the late war.

and

and most magnificently ornamented of that order, in France. The harbour is defended, and commanded by the castle Trompet on one end of the quay, and the castle Haa on the other; in both of which there are garrisons kept.

These fortifications appear to me to be constructed on such a plan, (having only one tier of guns, and nearly parallel with a first rate's upper deckers) as ships of the line would pay no regard to; for they could come within pistol-shot of either of them, and in half an hour silence all that dare oppose them: but the strength of Bourdeaux, I take it, chiefly consists in the difficulty of its navigation, being twenty leagues from the sea: the shoals in this river are innumerable, and of so dangerous a nature, that few merchant ships that get on them (except on a flood tide) ever get off; the bottom being a soft mud, and sandy, they make a bed for themselves; and in a tide's time are swallowed up: but could proper pilots be procured, I apprehend it would be no difficult matter to raise a million sterling of these wealthy inhabitants, before they could have any assistance.

Six leagues below the town there is an island opposite to Blaye, between which
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the ships must pass; this channel is defended by some guns on each side, which appear to me, as they are well elevated, of much more consequence than those at the town.

The trade of this city, as before observed, is extremely considerable; and to encourage commerce, a toleration is granted to most nations that frequent it, but particularly the Scotch; who, on account of the services they formerly rendered to France, enjoy considerable privileges; and one of the gates of Bourdeaux, even at this day, bears the arms of Douglas: and as ships from that country have peculiar immunities allowed them in trade, they ship most of their wines from hence.

The protestants, in some measure, enjoy their religion here with more freedom, than in the southern towns of France: their minister always appears in a layman's habit; and performs divine service in the houses of some of the principal merchants.

The environs of this city are extremely agreeable, but the town, quite the contrary; as the houses (except those on the quay) are old, and irregular: the streets are the same; ever dirty and badly paved. The garden of the bishop's palace is al-

ways

ways open from two till nine; which, with the royal garden, are the most agreeable walks about the city. St. Michael's church is remarkable for its lofty and well finished steeple: from whence you have a beautiful prospect of the harbour, and shipping, with a most fertile country adjacent to the town, covered with vineyards, corn, country seats, and meadows; through which run many pleasing rivulets.

Your next town to visit, is Poitiers, the capital of Poictieu, situated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Clain: it is fifty-two leagues from Bourdeaux, and seventy-five from Paris: you will, as said before, find plenty of carriages; in any of which you may be conducted for a louis d'or. If a man was to judge of a town for the extent of it, this ought to be the second city in France, but it is almost desart, and never has recovered itself since the civil-wars. The Romans erected several monuments; the remains of which (though in a very ruinous condition) do them great honour.

Near this town, in 1356, the English gained a very signal victory over the French: in which battle, king John, and his son Philip, were made prisoners: our

army was then commanded in person by Edward the black prince. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is richly ornamented, and contains innumerable antiquities. Here catholic superstition seems to have a full scope: in the church of St. Hilaire, they shew on one side of the organ, a large cradle six feet long, and two and a half broad; in which they say, if a fool, or a madman is tied down, after the priests have offered up a few prayers to the blessed Virgin, out he comes perfectly restored to his proper senses: if there was any truth in the virtue of this cradle; and all who were foolish, or craz'd, would apply; the one would never be empty; nor the other have time for rest or refreshment.

The abbey of St. Croix, is a monument of the piety of St. Radegonde, queen of France; it forms a cross, and was built (as they say) in the time of Charles Magne: it is sumptuously ornamented with fine paintings, which were presented by Philip William of Nassau, prince of Orange, to Charlotte Flandrine of Nassau, his sister; who was at that time the abbess of this monastery. In this convent is a place called the footstep of God; where it is confidently reported that our Saviour, as
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some young man, crowned with glory, appeared to one of the nuns; who was much troubled at this apparition, till he acquainted her who he was; and that he came to comfort, and assure her, that she was the choicest jewel in his crown: then he departed, and left the mark of one of his feet in the cell; and therefore they call it, *le pas de Dieu*: but I fancy (if the truth of the matter was known) it was her lover, who might have been unfortunately surpris'd by the good mother abbess; and that the above relation is only the production of her happy genius.

In 1206 the English being before Poitiers, they found means to bribe the mayor's clerk to procure the keys, and open to them the gates of the town: to accomplish which, he awak'd his master in the night, and ask'd him for the keys to let an officer pass to king Philip; the mayor search'd for them to no purpose under his pillow; and, alarm'd that he could not find them, hastily got up, and put the citizens under arms, and went to the cathedral, to thank God that he had time to prevent the treason; and earnestly praying to the blessed Virgin, that she would assist him: she, good image like, extended one of her arms, and presented

the keys to him: in consequence of this miracle, the chapter enjoy many privileges, greatly to their own emolument.

About 1000 yards from the gate du Pont Jubert, is a stone in the form of an oval, which is call'd *La pierre levée*: that is the risen stone; it is twenty feet in circumference, eighteen inches thick; and is placed on five stone pillars three feet high: they tell strangers, (with great earnestness) that S. Radegonde carried this stone on her head to this place, and the five pillars in her apron; and that the devil pick'd up the sixth, and ran away with it; but antiquarians give a more reasonable account, and say, that it is a sepulchre of the antient poets.

In the centre of the royal square is an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. The pedestal (which is of white marble) is engrav'd all round with various inscriptions to the glory of that monarch. This city is governed by a mayor, (which office ennobles him) and twenty aldermen. They have little commerce, as the inhabitants are naturally indolent, love society, and are extremely polite and hospitable to strangers, though they stay very little time among them, as there are seldom
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any public amusements; the houses are ancient, the streets narrow and ill pav'd: the best inn is the Grand Monarque; and three livres a day the price.

Your next trip is to Tours, the capital of the province of Touraine, and a parliament town, situated in a fertile and extensive plain, between the rivers Loire and the Cher, which join about two miles below the town; and passing by Nantes, empty themselves into the Western Ocean. The houses are well built with a very white stone, and make a grand appearance; the streets are broad, well paved, and always clean, occasioned by the water from six beautiful fountains, which keep continually running through them from different quarters.

This city has also suffered considerably by the civil-wars; the inhabitants at that time were supposed to amount to 60,000; whereas, at present, they do not count half that number. The manufactures are mostly in the silk and woollen goods, though they trade very considerably in wine, wool, and corn. The mall is esteemed the finest walk in the kingdom, being a thousand yards long, ornamented on each side with two rows of lofty elms,

and commanding a most delightful prospect : the inhabitants are so jealous of this ornament, that it is prohibited (under pain of paying ten livres) to walk there after rain, till it is perfectly dry.

The cathedral has a most beautiful gate, ornamented in the front with two lofty towers : its library contains many manuscripts, of twelve hundred and a thousand years old ; St. Martin's church is one of the finest in the kingdom, and may be seen twelve leagues round. The convent of the Capucins is situated on an eminence ; and their terrass commands a fine prospect of the town, and country that environs it. The royal quay is the most spacious place in the city, and much frequented by the citizens to walk on. Le Plessis les Tours, is a royal house, built by Louis IX. who found it so agreeable a situation, that he lived and died there : this castle is built of brick, and has magnificent apartments for the time in which it was constructed ; a spacious park, and beautiful gardens, laid out in a high taste. The parliament house, the academy of polite literature, some convents, and the churches above-mentioned, merit notice : this city is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen.

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Your next trip is to Blois, twelve leagues distant ; which, if you please, you may perform by water, and arrive there early in the evening. This town is most pleasantly situated, partly on an eminence, and partly on a plain, bordering on each side the Loire ; over which there is a handsome bridge. This city was formerly the residence of the royal family ; at which time, and for many years after, it was reputed that the French language was spoken here in its greatest purity : but at present, people in general agree, that it does not merit that character. This town is rather large than beautiful, as the houses and streets are extremely irregular ; its chief ornament is the royal palace, which has gardens, fountains, water-works, and a park suitable to the magnificence of the building : over every gate in this city, is an image of the blessed Virgin ; they were erected in 1631, at which time they had suffered considerably by a plague ; from which, they supposed, they were happily delivered by this queen of heaven, as she is stiled by them. There are several magnificent fountains in different quarters of the town, which are supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to

be built in the time of the Romans. The cathedral, Jesuits college, town-hall, as also several churches and convents, merit notice. The inhabitants are supposed to be about 15,000, and trade chiefly in wine and brandy. The curious ought by all means to visit Chambord, a royal palace, situated in a bottom near the river Casson; and in the middle of a park seven leagues round, inclosed with a wall, where are kept a vast quantity of deer: it was erected by Francis I. who, it is said, employed, during two years, 1800 men at work. Connoisseurs assure us, that among all the Gothic buildings France contains, they can produce nothing to equal this castle; though it is not, nor ever will be finished: four grand pavillions form the body of this building, which has in the middle, a most spacious and beautiful stair-case, constructed on so ingenious a plan, that people may come up, and go down at the same time, without seeing each other: this (though to appearance improbable) is really true.

This castle seems, as if it had been designed for making a defence, as it has a canal, and strong wall entirely round it, with a lofty tower at each corner. The chambers,

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chambers, antichambers, garderobes, cabinets, and galleries, are of an admirable architecture, and the gardens extremely beautiful; that belonging to the queen contains five acres, and has also a walk two miles long, bordered on each side by two rows of fine elms, only six feet asunder, which afford a most pleasing shade. From hence your next journey will be to Orleans, which, if you please, you may perform by water.

This town is seated, as Blois, on the banks of the Loire, in one of the finest countries in France; being extremely fertile in corn, wine, cattle, and excellent fruits; and all the rivers adjacent abounding with fish, and the fields with game. This city stands in a most agreeable plain, and forms a crescent: the houses make no figure, as they are meanly built, and irregular; the streets in general narrow, and badly paved. The public walk is of a great length, and formed where the old ramparts stood, well shaded with lofty trees.

ORLEANS, on account of its situation, and being so contiguous to Paris, is esteemed the grand magazine of the whole trade of the kingdom; especially in corn,

wine, brandy, spices, and grocery : there are several manufactories established here in the silk and woollen way; and great quantities of tanned hides are exported from hence. Over the Loire there is a handsome bridge, which stands on thirty arches; on which is to be seen a beautiful monument, placed on a stone pedestal, with several ornaments in the Gothic taste; in the center of this monument is a crucifix, before which, the Virgin Mary is sitting in a mournful posture, with a dead Christ on her lap; on her right hand is the statue of king Charles VII. kneeling, and offering his crown and sceptre to the Virgin; and on her left, the maid of Orleans in the same attitude: a solemn procession is annually observed on the 12th of May, in commemoration of the deliverance of this city, which was besieged by the joint forces of the English and Burgundians in 1428, and wanted to capitulate to the duke of Burgundy, who was then in the English army, and their ally; but the English not being willing that the city should be given up to him, he was much disgusted at it; and Joan of Arc taking the advantage of this disagreement, sallied out at the head of the soldiers, and raised the siege; from which

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action she obtained the name of the Maid of Orleans, and has almost as much homage paid to her effigy, as there is to that of the Virgin Mary.

In 1344 this city was raised to a dukedom; and was afterwards by Louis XIV. given to his brother the duke of Orleans, in whose house it still continues. The forest of Orleans lies to the northward of the town, and is reputed to be the largest in the kingdom, as it covers fifteen thousand acres of ground, and is interspersed with several fine plains and villages. The revenue arising annually from the timber cut in this forest, is supposed to amount to the sum of 100,000 livres, and is the property of the Duke of Orleans.

It may not be improper here to mention one, among the innumerable arbitrary laws that prevail in this despotic kingdom: the king appoints persons, who are proper judges of ship-timber, to range all the woods and forests of his dominions, immaterial to whom they belong: these people, when they find any trees proper for the king's use, mark them with a flower-de-luce, which when done, (though it may stand some years afterwards) the proprietor dares not, under pain
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of death, lay an ax to the root of it. The timber thus marked, is cut down when wanted; and the king pays what he pleases, and when he pleases, for them; which is seldom more than half the market price.

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Paris to Auxerre — —		33
Auxerre to Dijon — —	30	
Dijon to Chalons — —	14	
Chalons to Lyons — —		24
Lyons to Avignon — —		40
Avignon to Aix — —	16	
Aix to Toulon — —	15	
Toulon to Marfeilles —	10	
Marfeilles to Aix — —	5	
Aix to Arles — —	12	
Arles to Nismes — —	5	
Nismes to Montpellier —	8	
Montpellier to Beziers —	16	
Beziers to Toulouse —		24
Toulouse to Bourdeaux		40
Bourdeaux to Poictiers	52	
Poictiers to Tours — —	30	
Tours to Blois — —		13
Blois to Orleans — —		12
Orleans to Paris — —	28	
Paris to Rouen — —		29
Rouen to Dieppe — —	12	
	314	215

S E C T. XIII.

General Observations on the Climate, Manners, Government, and Revenues of FRANCE.

FRANCE is bounded by the British channel, and the Netherlands, north; by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy and Italy, east; by Spain, and the Mediterranean, south; by the Atlantic or Western ocean, west; extending from the 42d to the 51st degree of north latitude; and taking up above 11 degrees of longitude: the most easterly part of Provence lying seven degrees eastward of London; and the most westerly part of Bretagne, four degrees odd minutes westward. Were it not for the province of Bretagne, which stretches above an hundred miles farther into the ocean than any other part of the kingdom, the form would be almost square, and the breadth and length pretty near equal; that is, about five hundred and forty miles: but making allowances for hills and vallies, it is six hundred miles over, either way.

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The air is temperate, pretty equally exempted from the extremities of heat and cold; which happy situation occasions a great plenty of all things desirable in life; as corn, wine, oil, flax, oranges, lemons, and all other sorts of other choice fruits: but the northern provinces are considerably colder in winter than in England; so that the poor undergo much greater hardships in a severe season.

In other respects, France has the advantage of any kingdom in Europe for trade, as there is scarce a province in it, that is not well watered with navigable rivers; most of which have a communication with the sea. The Alps divide it from Italy; and the Pyrenees from Spain.

The French, as to their persons, are, in general, of a lower stature than their neighbours, and of a much slighter make; but nimble, active, and well proportioned: their hair, and eyes, for the most part, black; and their complexions brown: they are merry, sprightly, and acquainted at first sight; but excessive vain and talkative: their vanity is carried to an unreasonable length in their pictures, inscriptions on their palaces, statues, &c. there being this modest one under that of Louis XIV. "*Viro immortali.*" it also makes them
more

more extravagant in their dress, than in their eating and drinking: for though a Frenchman eats nothing but soup meagre every day in the week, you will rarely see him without his lac'd coat, silk stockings, powdered hair, and lac'd ruffles, which are often tack'd upon either false sleeves or a shirt as coarse as a hop-sack.

The French certainly do not eat so great a quantity of solid meat as the English; nor do they often dress it in the same manner; soup, fricasees, hashes, and ragouts, are preferred before whole joints, boiled or roasted; they chuse to keep their meat so long before it is dressed, that it is so very tender, and stinks so frequently, that an unfrenchified Englishman is sure to be often disappointed at his meals: they have great variety of wines, which is their common drink; and no doubt contributes as much to their vivacity, as the freedom they allow their women; for you may really court a Frenchman's wife before his face without his being the least jealous: the women indeed are so us'd to freedom, that they are not at all surpriz'd tho' you should find them doing the offices of nature.

The nobility or gentry of France, never apply themselves to trade, or merchandize;

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dize; the church, and army, being better suited to their genius. Their military skill, it must be acknowledged, is very great: their being no people who attack, or defend, a place better than they do.

The legislative, as well as the executive, power in France, is vested wholly in the king; his edicts have the force of acts of parliament with us; and he appoints the judges, and other officers, that are to put them into execution.

The king has his intendants in every government in the kingdom, who are vested with an almost unlimited authority: the courts of parliament are fifteen in number: viz. that of Paris, Toulouse, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Rennes, Pau, Besançon, Metz, Dowa, Perpignan, Arras, and Alsace: these consist of a certain number of presidents, and inferior judges, who purchase their places, either of the crown, or of those possessed of them, they being for life; unless they are found guilty of some notorious crime in the execution of their office.

The parliament of Paris is much the most considerable in the kingdom; for hither, the king frequently comes in person; and here, his royal edicts are record-

recorded and promulg'd; till when, they have not the force of laws; but they must not dispute about the merits of them. This parliament is compos'd of the princes of the blood, dukes, and peers of France, besides the ordinary judges; and takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the court does not interpose. The princes of the blood have their seat and voice there at the age of fifteen, and the peers twenty-five; with this difference, that the princes of the blood enter as of right, but the peers cannot sit there till they have taken an oath of fidelity, and sworn to do justice to poor and rich; to observe the rules of the court, and to keep their deliberations secret.

This parliament consists of ten chief presidents, some hearing counsellors, or judges; four masters of requests of the household; twenty presidents, a mortier (so call'd from the fashion of the cap he wears) and 232 solicitors-general, registers, notaries, secretaries, &c. These members are distributed on, first, the grand chamber; secondly, five chambers of inquests; thirdly, two of requests: besides these, there is another call'd the Tournelle, which takes cognizance of criminal matters, where the nobility are

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In the chamber of inquests, depositions of witnesses are taken, and the proceedings are by way of bill and answer, as in the court of chancery in England. The chambers of requests take cognizance of causes relating to privileged persons: the rest of the parliaments, have much the same distribution; only they are excluded from taking cognizance of any causes which relate to the crown, or the peers of the realm: the king's edicts are also register'd in their parliaments, before they have the force of laws in the several districts.

The civil law generally prevails in France; besides which, every province has its peculiar customs; but the king's edicts, ordinances, declarations and arrets, (for by all those names are their acts of state call'd) repeal, or alter, any of them. Besides the courts, and officers of justice abovementioned, the kingdom is divided into twenty-five generalities; every one whereof has an intendant, on whom the king seems to rely for the due administration of justice, both civil and criminal, and the ordering his finances and revenues;

nues; and to whom all other officers are, in a manner, subordinate.

The police through France is constituted on a most judicious political plan, and executed with the utmost severity: a servant is hang'd for the least breach of trust, though the value of the theft did not amount to a shilling: in all cases of poison (though the attempt did not succeed) the parties concern'd are broke upon the wheel; and murderers and robbers on the highway share the same fate: smugglers, if detected in the fact, are condemned to perpetual slavery in the galleys; and all women who are brought to bed of a dead bastard child (having not at first declared their pregnancy,) are burn'd alive: the severity of this law saves the lives of some thousands annually of those unfortunate infants: priests who reveal what penitents confess to them, have their tongues tore out, their gowns stript off, and are expell'd their employments; and any person who hath robb'd a church, has his hands cut off at the church door; and at the place of execution (which is always in the centre of the town) is made fast to a stake, and burn'd alive. People of family who are capitally convicted (though not executed) are disennobled;

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all their relations (were they a thousand in number) share the same fate; divested of all their public employments, rendered incapable of ever holding any, and all marriage contracts become void.

The only good attending this arbitrary and inhuman law, is, that it checks their nobility, and gentry, from committing many illegal outrages, they otherwise might be guilty of, were not their hands tied up by the severity of this law; many of them representing petty monarchs, in the villages of which they are seigneurs.

The taxes usually levied in France, are the *taille*, or land-tax; the *taillon*; the subsistence money; the aids; and the gabels. As to the manner of levying the land-tax, after the king has determin'd what sum he will raise, an order is issued to every generality, what part of it shall be there raised; then the intendant, in the most equitable manner, (like our commissioners) appoints every parish its share. The nobility and clergy are exempt from this tax, as are also the burghesses of Paris, and some other free cities. The *taillon* was established in 1549, for augmenting the soldiers pay, and is payable by the same persons as the *taille*, of which it is about one third. The subsistence

ance was first levied by Louis XIV. to maintain his armies in their winter quarters: and is paid in the same manner as the land-tax. The aids are all duties and customs on goods and merchandize, except salt. The gabels are the taxes arising from the salt; the farmers of the gabels are obliged to buy their salt at the salt-pits, at a certain price, and carry it to the store houses established by the king, where it is delivered out to the people. There is one of these houses in every great town, and the directors, and other officers belonging to it, are judges of all offences relating to salt; and examine, if every family takes annually such a quantity as is prescribed them by the government. There are besides these, the poll-taxes, and a tax which has been levied of late years, from which neither the nobility, nor clergy are exempted; it is call'd the 50th penny, or 50th part of the produce of the earth. The tenths, and free gifts of the clergy, amount also to a very considerable sum, for they are believ'd to be possess'd of a third part of the lands of the kingdom. A large revenue also arises from crown-lands, woods, fee-farm rents, forfeitures, fines, &c. which are computed
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ed to amount to fifteen millions sterling a year.

The established religion in France is well known to be the Roman catholic: all spiritual causes are cognizable in their ecclesiastical courts, for any case whatsoever; provided they are not blended with temporal matters, for all temporal matters are subject to lay-jurisdiction. The privileges of the clergy are, first, they cannot be brought before any lay-jurisdiction for personal matters; so on the contrary they cannot bring lay-men before their ecclesiastical courts for any cause whatsoever; and, in real and mix'd actions, the clergy themselves must try their causes in civil courts: secondly, they are exempt from the land-tax: thirdly, neither their moveables which are employed in divine service, nor their books can be seized: fourthly, in criminal cases they may, if they desire it, be tried before the grand chamber: fifthly, a priest, if he is to be executed for any crime, must first be degraded: sixthly, they are exempt from quartering soldiers on them: and, lastly, their persons cannot be taken in execution, in civil actions.

The king nominates to all bishopricks, and livings, &c. and then the pope sends

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his

218 *in his Tour through France.*

his bulls of consecration. The crown seizes all temporalities of archbishopricks, and bishopricks; which is here call'd, the regal; and the king frequently grants pensions to lay-men out of bishopricks.

I shall conclude by most earnestly recommending it to all protestant parents, to be extremely cautious to whose care they intrust their children, when sent early into France for their education; as I can with confidence assure them, that the catholics (ever strenuous to make converts) use all their specious and ostentatious arguments to impress their idolatrous and irrational religion into their tender minds.

A LIST

A
L I S T
OF THE
BEST ORDINARIES
AND
EATING HOUSES.

QUARTIER LA CITE.

Rue du Chevet St. Landry.

LE Fevre, Traiteur, al'Hotel St. Esprit,
at 24 fols.

Rue de la Calandre.

Martin, Traiteur, à la Madelain, at 20,
30, and 40 fols.

Rue de la Huchette.

Meunier, Traiteur, au Bœuf, at 28 fols,
and at the ordinary.

L 2

QUARTIER

QUARTIER LE LOUVRE.

Rue du Chantre.

Dupuis, Hotel d'Armagnac, at 34 fols :
 Peyrot, Hotel du St. Elprit, at 30 fols.

Rue Jean St. Denis.

Paillard, à l'Hotel de Louis XV. at
 26 fols, an ordinary : Le Fevre, Hotel
 d'Enguien, at 30 and 34 fols.

Rue des Poulies.

Baufquesne, à la Bonne Foy, sends din-
 ners abroad.

Rue St Germain L'Auxerrois.

Graffet, à l'Hotel de Grammont, at
 25 and 30: Frederic, au Lion d' Argent,
 at 22 and 30 fols.

Rue de L'Arbre Sec.

Roulard, à l'Hotel de Rhodes, at 22 fols,
 and above.

QUARTIER PALAIS ROYAL.

Rue Traverse.

La Louette, Traiteur, from 15 to 30 :
 Guignard, Traiteur, at 32 : Willig, Trai-
 teur,

in his Tour through France. 221

teur, at 36, an ordinary : Doly, Traiteur, from 30 to 40 fols.

Rue St. Anne.

Chenais, Traiteur, à l'Hotel St. Anne, at 20 fols.

Rue Des Orties.

Guerrier, Traiteur, à l'Hotel St. Michel at 24 and 30 fols.

Rue St. Honoré près St. Roch.

Ferré, Traiteur, à l'Hotel St. Paul, from 15 to 40 fols.

Rue St. Roch.

Languelier à l'Hotel St. Martin, at 22 :
Tifferan à l'Hotel du Grand Turc, at 30 :
Le Pretre, à l'Hotel de Picardie, at 30 fols.

QUARTIER MONTMARTRE.

Rue Montmartre.

Chatelin, à l'Ecu d'Orleans, at 30 fols,
Morin at 24 and 30 fols, 3 livres and 6 livres.

Rue des Vieux Augustins.

L'Hotel Toulouse, at 32 fols.

L 3

Rue

Rue du Mail.

Grapin, at 22 fols.

Rue Gaillon.

Meunier, from 20 to 30 fols.

QUARTIER ST. EUSTACHE.

Rue de la Croix des Petits Champs.

Hotel Dauphin, at 32 fols: Hotel de Bourgogne, at ditto.

Rue du Bouloy.

Hotel Notre Dame, at 32 fols: Gion Hotel du Bouloir, at ditto.

Rue d'Orleans.

Mondamer, Hotel de la Providence, at 36 fols.

Rue de Grenelle.

* Hotel de Grenelle, at 32 fols. ..

Rue des Deux Ecus.

Aubry, Hotel St. Antoine, from 3 to 24 livres.

Rue des Bons Enfans.

Hotel d'Orleans, at 30 fols.

QUARTIER

QUARTIER ST. DENIS.

Rue Saint Sauveur.

Nival, Traiteur, from 25 sols to 3 livres.

Rue St. Denis.

Gauge à la Croix de Fer, at 32 sols:
Gille à la Sellette, at 25 for dinner, 30
for supper: Vuitasse au Cheval Rouge,
at 30 for dinner, 35 sols for supper.

Rue Françoisse.

Hotel de Picardie, from 18 to 36:
Hotel de Paline, at 40 sols.

QUARTIER ST. MARTIN.

Rue St. Martin.

Hotel de Chalons, at 32 sols.

Rue des Menetrieres.

Fleuri Hotel St. Martin, at 32 sols.

QUARTIER LA GREVE.

Rue du Maltois.

Gervaise l'Hotel St. Esprit, at 25 and
30 sols.

QUARTIER ST. PAUL.

Rue Geoffroy Lasnier.

Penan, Traiteur, à la Clef' D'Argent, at
26 fols, an ordinary.

QUARTIER ST. AVOYE.

Rue de la Verrerie.

Brebion, Hotel Notre Dame, at 30 fols.

Rue Cimetiere St. Jean.

Le Sault Hotel de L'Echelle, at 25
and 30 fols.

QUARTIER MARAIS.

Rue St. Louis.

Bathieux, from 15 to 25 fols.

QUARTIER ST. ANTOINE.

Rue St. Antoine.

Dericourt, Traiteur, à la Couronné d'Or,
at 26 fols, and takes boarders at 600
livres, and a 1000 with a servant.

Rue

Rue Du Fauxbourg St. Antoine.

Maraut à la Croix de Lorraine, at 16
and 20 : Maraut au Chariot d'Or, at 16
and 20 fols.

QUARTIER LA PLACE MAUBERT.

Rue Place Maubert.

Le Clerce à la Limace, at 15 and 20
fols.

QUARTIER ST. BENOIST.

Rue Gallande.

Bienassès, Traiteur, at 20 and 25 fols.

Rue du Mont St. Hilaire.

Froment, famous for calves heads.

QUARTIER ST. ANDRE DES ARTS.

Rue Dauphine.

Hotel d'Espagne, from 2 to 6 livres :
Thievry, Hotel de Flandres, (they take
boarders) from 20 to 30 livres.

Rue Des Grands Augustins.

Hotel de Thoulouſe, no fixed price ;
they take boarders : Hotel du Panier
Fleuri, at 35 ſols : Sarabeuf, Traiteur, at
1 livre, famous for turkeys and fowls, à la
Gatinois : Tournois, Traiteur, from 20 to
30 ſols.

Suite de la Rue des Grands Augustins.

Le Groux, Traiteur, from 30 ſols to
6 livres.

Rue Gillecœur.

Hotel de Bourgogne, about 25 ſols ;
Hotel de Montauban, at 30 ſols.

Rue St. André des Arts.

Hotel de Bretagne, at 35 ſols.

Rue Cloître St. Benoît.

Helie, at all prices.

Rue Des Maçons.

Hotel des Treforiers, at all prices.

Rue du Jardinets.

Hotel Notre Dame, 35 ſols at the ordi-
nary, in private, 2 livres.

Rue

Rue du Batoir.

Mr. Chenal, surgeon, takes boarders.

Rue Macon.

Hotel d'Anjou, at 22: Hotel du Mans,
at 25 fols per month.

QUARTIER LE LUXEMBOURG.

Rue de Condé.

Daumier; Traiteur, at 12 and 15 livres :
Petit Hotel de Berry, from 9 to 15 livres.

Rue de Tournon.

Hotel du St. Esprit, from 9 to 30 :
Hotel d'Entragne, at 4, 6, and 24 livres.

Rue des Fossés M. Le Prince.

Hotel de Bourgogne, they take boarders.

Rue Des Boucheries.

LeChoeur, Traiteur, at 22 fols; Vernier,
Traiteur, at ditto.

QUARTIER S. GERMAIN DES PRES.

Rue Guenegaut.

Hotel d'Abbeville, at different prices.

L 6

Rue

Rue Mazarine.

L'Hotel du Gros Raisin, at different prices.

Rue de Buffy.

Landelle, Traiteur, from 3 to 24 livres.

Rue de Seine.

Hotel de Picardie, from 22 sols to 3 livres.

Rue du Colombier.

De la Salle, Traiteur, from 20 sols to 3 livres; Hotel d'Espagne, at all prices.

Rue du Sepulchre.

Baille, from 20 to 30 sols; Hotel d'Angleterre, from 20 sols to 3 livres.

Rue St. Benoît.

Hotel du St. Esprit, at different prices.

Rue Jacob.

Forestier, Traiteur, from 30 sols to 6 livres.

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QUARTIER PALAIS ROYAL.

Rue des Frondeurs.

ROLLOT à l'Hotel des quatre provinces, from 24 to 350 livres per month.

Rue Traversiere.

Hotel du Perou, from 24 to 200: Hotel des Indes, from 24 to 250 livres per month.

Rue St. Anne.

Hotel de Suede, from 12 to 200 livres per month.

Rue Richelieu.

L'Hotel de Strasbourg, at 24, 30, 40, 150, and 200: L'Hotel des Deux Siciles, at 30, 100, 150, and 200 livres per month.

QUARTIER

QUARTIER MONTMARTRE.

Rue des Fosses Montmartre.

Hotel des Victoires, from 18 to 100,
150, and 200 livres per month.

Rue Neuve St. Eustache.

Hotel de Strasbourg, from 10 to 120 ;
Hotel de Carignan, from 10 to 100 livres
per month.

QUARTIER ST. EUSTACHE.

Rue de la Croix des Petits Champs.

Hotel des Gevres, from 30 to 400,
coach-houses and stables, per month.

Rue de Grenelle.

Hotel de Grenelle, from 12 to 120 ;
Hotel de Lyon, from 24 to 300 livres
per month.

Rue des deux Ecus.

Hotel des Deux Ecus, from 80 to 300
livres per month.

Rue des Prouvaires.

Hotel des Prouvaires, from 24 to 500
livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

QUARTIER

QUARTIER ST. MARTIN.

Rue Neuve St. Merri.

Hotel d'Abbeville, from 20 to 100 livres per month.

QUARTIER ST. AVOYE.

Rue de la Verrerie.

La Ville de Rheims, from 20 to 100 livres per month.

QUARTIER ST. ANDRE DES ARTS.

Rue Dauphine.

Hotel de Flandres, from 24 to 400, coach-houses and stables : Hotel d'Anjou, from 24 to 400, coach-houses and stables : Hotel d'Espagne, from 40 to 100, coach-houses and stables : Petit Hotel de Flandres from 24 to 100, coach-houses and stables : Hotel de Thoulouse, from 24 to 100 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue des Grands Augustins.

Hotel de Turin, from 30 to 400 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue

Rue Christine.

Chelling, king's taylor, Hotel de Ruffie, from 24 to 300 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue St. André des Arts.

Grand Hotel de Bologne, from 24 to 100, coach-houses and stables: Hotel de Chateaux Vieux, from 20 to 200, coach-houses and stables: Hotel de Hollande, from 60 to 300 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue du Paon.

* Hotel de Tours, from 100 to 800 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue du Jardinnet.

Hotel d'Angleterre, from 24 to 300, coach-houses and stables: Hotel Notre Dame, from 90 to 300 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue du Batoir.

Hotel d'Angleterre, from 24 to 300 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

QUARTIER LE LUXEMBOURG.

Rue de Condé.

L'Imperatrice de Ruffie, from 15 to 200: Hotel de Province, from 24 to 500 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue

Rue de Tournon.

Hotel de la Frisiliere, from 24 to 400, coach-houfes and stables : Hotel de Tre-ville, from 300 to 1200, coach-houfes and stables : Hotel de Chatillon, from 30 to 300, coach-houfes and stables : Hotel de Suede, from 18 to 200, coach-houfes and stables : Hotel d'Entragne, from 50 to 1000 livres per month, coach-houfes and stables.

QUARTIER S. GERMAIN DES PRES.

Rue Guenegaut.

Hotel d'Abbeville, from 24 to 150 ; Hotel d'Espagne, from 20 to 300 livres per month.

Rue Mazarine.

Hotel de Montmorency, from 24 to 200 : Hotel de Luxembourg, from 48 to 250 livres per month.

Rue des Petits Augustins.

Hotel d'Orleans, from 400 to 500 livres per month.

Rue du Colombier.

Hotel d'Hollande, from 20 to 300, coach-houfes and stables : Hotel d'Espagne, from

from 20 to 200, coach-houses and stables : Grand Hotel d'Espagne, from 20 to 300 : Hotel de Saxe, from 100 to 400 : Hotel de Londres, from 30 to 150 : Hotel de Notre Dame, from 24 to 300 : Hotel de Luines, from 40 to 450 : Hotel du Parc Royal, from 24 to 450 livres per month.

Rue du Sepulchre.

Hotel des Asturies, from 30 to 500, coach-houses and stables : Hotel de Strasbourg, from 24 to 250 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

Rue de Taranne.

Hotel de Taranne, coach-houses and stables ; Hotel du Grand Villard, from 20 to 200 livres per month.

St. Benoît.

Hotel du St. Esprit, from 60 to 200 : Hotel de Rouen, from 30 to 200 livres per month.

Rue Jacob.

Hotel du Perou, from 70 to 500, coach-houses and stables : Hotel de Rome, from 30 to 500 : Hotel d'Aubourg, from 100 to 400, coach-houses and stables : Caland Baigneur, from 90 to 400 : Hotel d'Ansbacq,

in his Tour through France. 235

bacq, from 40 to 300; Hotel du Port Mahon, from 18 to 300 livres per month, coach-houses and stables.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

Cour de Lamoignon.

This office furnishes servants of every kind, and of both sexes: the master, on applying for a servant, pays 30 sols; and if, after a short trial, the servant does not answer his purpose, the office procures another without farther expence.

COMMISSARIES OF THE POLICE.

If aggrieved in any respect, or imposed on by the people where you lodge, by tradesmen, or if robbed, apply for redress to the commissaries of the quarter, a list of whose names and dwellings is hereunder annexed.

COMMISSARIES NAMES.

Quartier la Cité.

Messrs. de la Fosse, rue de la Calande,
près le Palais: Dorival, rue des Mar-
mouzets:

Mouizets: Joseph Thierry, Isle Notre Dame.

Quartier S. Jac. la Boucherie.

Mr. Chastellus, rue de la Vieille Monnoye : Mr. Bourgeois, rue Quincampoix.

Quartier Sainte Opportune.

Mr. Merlin, rue de la Feronnerie : Mr. Joseph Laumonier, rue Bertin Poirée.

Quartier du Louvre.

Mr. Cadot, rue St. Honoré, près la rue d'Orleans : Mr. Chenon, rue Saint Honoré, près la rue des Prouvaires.

Quartier du Palais Royal.

Mr. Girard, rue Saint Thomas du Louvre : Mr. Sirebeau, rue de l'Echelle : Mr. Thieron, rue Saint Honoré, vis-à-vis Saint Roch.

Quartier Montmartre.

Mr. Levié, rue de la Feuillade, au com de la Place des Victoires : Mr. Fontaine, rue Neuve Saint Eustache.

Quartier Saint Eustache.

Mr. Desnoyers, rue des Vieux Augustins : Mr. de la Fleutrie, rue des Prouvaires.

Quartier

Quartier les Halles.

Mr. de Machurin, rue des Prescheurs :
Mr. Hugues, rue Comtesse d'Artois.

Quartier Saint Denis.

Mr. Grimperel, rue Mauconseil, vis-à-vis la Comedie Italienne : Mr. Charpentier, rue S. Denis, près S. Sauveur : Mr. Duchefne, rue aux Ours.

Quartier Saint Martin.

Mr. Leclair, rue Simon-le-Franc, près la rue Beaubourg : Mr. Mouricault rue de la Verrerie, près les Consuls : Mr. Dudoigt, rue Grenier-Saint-Lazare.

Quartier la Greve.

Mr. Dubuiffon, rue du monceau Saint Gervais : Mr. Porquet, rue de la Tixeranderie, vis-à-vis celle des Coquilles.

Quartier Saint Paul.

Mr. de Rochebrune, rue Geoffroi-Lafnier : Mr. Belle, rue des Billettes.

Quartier Temple ou Marais.

Mr. Maillot, rue & près l'Echelle du Temple.

Quartier Saint Antoine.

Mr. Trudon, rue Saint Antoine, au coin du cul de sac Guimenée : Mr. Auret Delagraves,

graves, rue du Roi de Sicile, vis-à-vis la rue Cloche-perche : Mr. Craspy, pour le Fauxbourg, S. Antoine.

Quartier Place Maubert.

Mr. le Maire, Montagne Saint Genevieve : Mr. Titoux, Place Maubert.

Quartier Saint Benoist.

Mr. Doublon, rue Saint Julien le Pauvre : Mr. Roland, rue des Noyers.

Quartier S. André des Arts.

Mr. le Blanc, rue Saint André des Arts, vis-à-vis la rue Contrescarpe : Mr. Regnaudet, rue Saint Severin : Mr. Duruiffeau, rue de la Harpe près la rue de la Parcheminerie.

Quartier du Luxembourg.

Mr. le Comte, rue & vis-à-vis la Comedie Françoisse : Mr. Bourguigny, rue du Four, Fauxbourg Saint Germain : Mr. Guyot, rue des Quatre-Vents.

Quartier S. Germain des Prez.

Mr. Hubert, rue du Four, Fauxbourg S. Germain, près le Marché : Mr. Chenu, rue Mazarine : Mr. Thiot, grande rue de Taranne.

MASTERS

MASTERS OF LANGUAGES.

French.

Mr. Touffaint, rue d'Enfer.

German.

Rhombius, rue des Postes, Latin and German : Coccius, Quai des Morfondu au Bras d'Or : Marchand, rue de la Harpe.

English.

Berry, rue St. Honoré, à la Croix d'Or ; Rely, rue de la Comedie Françoise : Rollet l'Ainé, rue St. Honoré, près celle des Poulies : Flint, rue du Four, Fauxbourg, St. Germain.

Italian.

Bestera, rue Pot de Fer : Blanchard, dans L'Isle St. Louis : Cardinali, au Petit Luxembourg : Fortunati, au coin de la rue de Baune : Sapieni, rue de la Harpe : Conti, à l'Ecole Militaire.

Spanish.

Bertera, rue Pot de Fer : Sapieni, rue de la Harpe : L'Abbé Giron, rue St. Dominique.

Geography.

Geography.

L'Abbé Antoine, rue St. Jacques : Barreine, au College de Beauvais : L'Amiral, rue du Petit Lion : L'Abbé Nicole, de la Croix près St. Gervais : Philippe de Pretot, cenfor Royal rue de la Harpe.

Madame de St. Lubin, rue Notre Dame des Victoires : Gracis, rue des Vieux Augustins.

Mathematics.

Audierne, au Caffé du Sieur Maciet, au coin de la rue Gesvres : Bezoul, rue des Poulies : L'Abbé Charlier, rue de la Harpe : De Montcarville, Censeur Royal, rue de la Vieille Bouclerie : Rouffel, Cloitre St. Benoît.

Geometry.

Terrier, rue de Poitou, au Marais.

Fencing Master.

Chabot, rue de la Bretonnerie : Danet, rue du Chantre : Daniel, rue de la Monnoie : Guillaume, rue de Seine : Tella-gori, aux Ecuries d'Orleans.

Dancing Masters.

Laval, dancing master to the children of France, rue St. Thomas du Louvre :
Lani,

Lani, rue Croix des Petits Champs; Mal-
rue des Petits Augustins; Vestris,
rue neuve St. Eustache.

Public Stocks.

The public exchange, called la Bourse,
is situated in rue Vivienne Quartier du
Palais Royal, and is open every day, Sun-
days and holidays excepted, from twelve
to one at noon.

ACTIONS de la Compagnie des Indes;
ACTIONS des Fermes Generales;
BILLETS des Fermes Generales;
BILLETS des Recevoirs Generaux;
BILLETS des Marchands;
Lettres des Change;
Contrats sur la Ville au Denier 40;
Idem at quatre pour cent.
Idem sur les Postes à trois per cent.
Idem sur les Tailles;
Idem sur la Compagnie des Indes;
Idem sur la Caisse des Amortissements;
Idem 2 fols pour livre;
BILLETS d'Emprunt, Octobre;
Annuites à coupons;
2^{de} Lotterie Royale;
3^{me} Lotterie Royale;
Duplicata;
4^{me} Lotterie Royale;
Divisée in 12 Epoques.

Court Carriages.

The office which furnishes carriages to those places where the court resides, and other royal seats, is situated on the Quai d'Orcai, Fauxbourg St. Germain pres le Pout Royal.

At this office chaises and coaches may be had at all hours, which are obliged to set off immediately upon paying the whole fare.

Price of Places.

Livres. Sols.

From Paris to Versailles, or from		
Versailles to Paris . . .	3	10
From Paris to Marli . . .	3	10
From Paris to Compeigne, or from		
Compeigne to Paris, the coach	14	10
Ditto the chaise . . .	16	10
From Paris to Fontainbleau, or		
from Fontainbleau to Paris,		
the coach . . .	9	10
Ditto chaise . . .	11	0
From Paris to Choisy, it is usual		
to pay for both going and re-		
turning, and you are then at li-		
berty to keep it the whole day,		
the coach . . .	20	0
Ditto chaise . . .	10	0

A LIST

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S T A G E C O A C H E S
T O
Different Parts of the Kingdom.

NORMANDY.

To ST. GERMAINS EN LAYE.

RUE et porte St. Honoré, vis-à-vis le
Cul de Sac de l'Orgueil, coach and
chaïse 3 livres 5 sols, baggage 6 deniers,
Caravan 1 livre 5 sols, 6 deniers.

Sets out in summer at seven in the morn-
ing and two in the afternoon. In winter
at eight in the morning.

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To

To POISSY.

(Sets out from the same place.)

Coach and chaise 4 livres 10 sols; Caravan 1 livre 10 sols; baggage above 30 lb. weight, 6 deniers.

The coaches and chaises at all hours; the caravan twice a day, at seven in the morning, and at two in the afternoon in summer, and at eight in winter.

MEULAM Coach

Sets out from the same place every Tuesday and Friday at five in the morning in winter, at six in summer.

The Fare is 5 livres, and 9 deniers a pound for baggage.

GISOR's Caravan

Sets out every Friday at noon from the Rue Montorgueil au bout du Monde.

Fare to Gisors 7 livres 10 sols, baggage 1 sol; to Gournay 9 livres, baggage 1 sol 3 deniers; to Forges 15 livres, baggage 1 sol 6 deniers.

VILLE

VILLE D'EU Coach

Sets out from Rue du Jour près St. Eustache every other Sunday at noon.

The Fare is 15 livres, and 2 sols per lb. for baggage.

The ROUEN Coach

Sets out from the Rue Pavée près les Grands Augustins every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at four in the morning.

The Fare is 12 livres.

EVREUX Coach

Sets out from the Rue des petits Carreaux every Wednesday and Friday at five in the morning.

The Fare is 8 livres.

The VERNON and LOUVIERS Coach

Sets out from the Hotel de Lizieux, Rue des Fosses St. Germain L'Auxerrois every Tuesday at noon.

Fare to Vernon 4 livres; to Louviers 5 livres.

The COTTENTIN Coach

Sets out every Monday at five in the morning from the Rue St. Denis vis-à-vis les Filles Dieu.

The Fare to Caen 18; St. Loo 18; Coutances 20; Valogne 24; Montebourg 24; Carentan 24; Isigny 24; Grandville 26; Cherbourg 30 livres.

The BEAUMONT Coach

Sets out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight in the morning in summer, and every Wednesday and Saturday in winter, from the Rue des Petits Carreaux près la Rue Montorgueil.

The Fare eight livres.

The VERNEUIL Coach

Sets out every Wednesday and Friday at five in the morning, from the Rue des Petits Carreaux près la Rue Montorgueil.

The Fare ten livres.

The ALENCON Coach

Sets out every Wednesday at five in the morning, from the Rue des Petits Carreaux près la Rue Montorgueil.

The Fare fourteen livres.

The

The ARGENTAN Coach

Sets out every Wednesday at five in the morning, from the Rue des Petits Carreaux près la Rue Montorgueil.

The Fare fifteen livres.

The L'AIGLE Coach

Sets out every Friday morning from the Rue des Petits Carreaux près la Rue Montorgueil.

The Fare twelve livres.

The FALAISE Coach

Sets out every Wednesday at five in the morning, from the Rue des Petits Carreaux près la Rue Montorgueil.

The Fare eighteen livres.

The VIRE, &c. Carriers

Sets out every Wednesday, from the Hotel de Lisieux, Rue des Fosses St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

Fare 35 livres, diet included.

The AVRANCHE, &c. Carriers

Set out every Tuesday noon, from the Hotel de Lisieux.

The Fare forty livres.

PERCHE, MAINE, ANJOU, BRE-
TAGNE, &c.

The MONTFORT, &c. Carriers

Set out every Tuesday and Saturday from the Hotel de Lisieux.

The Fare three livres.

The MORTAGNE Carriers

Set out every Tuesday and Friday at eight in the morning from the Rue du Jour près St. Eustache.

The Fare six livres.

The BELLESME Coach

Sets out every Thursday at five in the morning from the Rue d'Enfer Porte St. Michel.

The Fare fifteen livres.

The

The MANS and ANGERS Coach

Sets out every Friday at six in the morning from the Rue d'Enfer Porte St. Michel.

The Fare to Mans 20 livres, and to Angers 30 livres.

The RENNES and ST. MALO Coach

Sets out every Monday at five in the morning from the Rue Pavée près les Grands Augustins.

The Fare to Rennes 40 livres, and to St. Malo 47 livres 10 sols.

BEAUCE AND VENDOME.

The CHARTRES Coach

Sets out every Friday at six in the morning from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare nine livres.

The VENDSOME Coach

Sets out every Wednesday at six in the morning from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 18 livres.

ORLEANNOIS, TOURAINE, BERRY,
POITOU, SAINTONGE, GUIENNE,
ETC.

The ARPAJON Caravan

Sets out every Wednesday at ten in the morning; and every Saturday at five in the morning, and at two in the afternoon, from the Rue du Fauxbourg St. Jaques, à l'Image St. Jaques.

The Fare one livre five sols.

The ESTAMPES, etc. Coach

Sets out every Sunday at six in the morning from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare six livres.

The ORLEANS Coach

Sets out every day at six in the morning in summer, and at ten in winter, from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 15 livres.

The TOURS Coach

Sets out every Wednesday at six in the morning in winter, and every Tuesday in summer, from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 25 livres.

The

The BLOIS Coach

Sets out every Thursday at six in the morning from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 18 livres.

The BOURGES Coach

Sets out every Tuesday at six in the morning in summer, and at ten in winter, from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 25 livres.

The FONTENAY Carriers

Set out from the same inn as the Bourges Coach, every Sunday, at ten in the morning, from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 75 livres, including diet.

The ROCHELLE Coach

Sets out every Monday at ten in the morning from the same inn as the Fontenay carriers.

The Fare 60 livres.

*The ANGOULEME, PERIGUEUX, etc.
Carriers*

Set out every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, from the same inn as the Bourges Coach.

The Fare to Angoulême 78 livres, and to Perigueux 90 livres, diet included.

The BOURDEAUX Coach

Sets out every Tuesday at ten in the morning, from the Rue Contrescarpe.

The Fare 72 livres.

LIMOSIN AND LANGUEDOC.

The LIMOGES Carrier

Sets out every Wednesday from the Rue d'Enfer, Porte St. Michel.

The price of a horse is 90 livres, including your diet.

The LIMOGES and THOLOUSE Chaises

Sets out at any time from the same inn as the Limoges carrier.

The Fare to Limoges is 150 livres, and to Tholouse 180 livres, diet included.

NIVER-

NIVERNOIS, BOURBONNOIS, AU-
VERGNE, ETC.

The MONTARGIS Coach

Sets out every Thursday at four in the morning, from the Hotel des Diligences de Lyon, Quai des Celestins.

The Fare six livres.

The MOULINS Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Montargis coach, every Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The Fare 21 livres.

Travellers may meet with a coach at Moulins which will go directly to Lyons.

The CLERMONT Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Montargis coach, every Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

The Fare, 48 livres.

There is a Berlin at Clermont which goes to Roanne, and passes by the way of Triers.

The

The AURILLAC Carrier

Sets out every Wednesday from the Rue d'Enfer.

The Fare is 110 livres, diet included.

BOURGOGNE, FRANCHE-COMPTÉ,
LYONNOIS, ETC.

The DIJON Coach

Sets out every Monday morning at seven o'clock from Porte St. Paul.

The Fare 30 livres.

This coach goes by the way of Champagne.

The BESANÇON Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Dijon coach, every Friday in summer, and every Thursday in winter, and goes by the way of Burgundy.

The Fare 42 livres.

The DILIGENCE of LYONS

Sets out every other day from Porte St. Paul, and is the most commodious and expeditious

in his Tour through France. 255

expeditious stage-coach in the kingdom, travelling above 20 leagues a day, and no more than five days in performing the whole journey. The Diligence goes by land no farther than Challons, from whence the passengers go by water to Lyons.

The Fare 100 livres, diet included.

BRIE, CHAMPAGNE, LORAINÉ, AND
ALSACE.

The ROSAY Coach

Sets out every Tuesday morning at five o'clock from Rue St. Louis au Marais.

The Fare five livres.

The LAGNY Carriage

Sets out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning, from Rue Bourtibourg près la Cimetière St. Jean.

The Fare two livres ten sols.

The BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT Coach

Sets out every Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Rue de Braque près l'Hotel Soubise.

At

256 *The Gentleman's Guide*

At this inn may be had very commodious chaises and berlins.

The PROVINS Coach

Sets out every Tuesday at six in the morning, from the same inn as the Briecomté-Robert coach.

The Fare eight livres.

The TROYES Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Briecomté-Robert coach, every Wednesday morning at seven o'clock.

The Fare 20 livres.

The LANGRES Coach

Sets out every Saturday from Rue de Braque.

The Fare 25 livres.

The MEAUX Coach.

Sets out every Wednesday and Saturday at six in the morning from Rue de la Verrerie Hotel Pomponne.

The Fare four livres.

Chaises and berlins may be had at this inn.

The

The JOINVILLE Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Meaux coach, every Saturday noon.

The Fare 20 livres.

The CHASLONS SUR MARNE Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Meaux coach, every Tuesday morning at six o'clock.

The Fare 15 livres.

The METZ Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Meaux coach, every Friday morning at six o'clock.

The Fare 30 livres.

The STRASBOURG Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Meaux coach, every Saturday morning at six o'clock.

The Fare 53 livres.

The RHEIMS Coach

Sets out every Saturday morning at six o'clock, from Rue St. Martin, vis-à-vis celle de Montmorency.

The Fare 12 livres.

The

The SEDAN Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Rheims coach, every Wednesday morning at Six o'clock.

The Fare 22 livres.

PICARDY, FLANDERS, ETC.

The SOISSONS Coach

Sets out every Saturday morning at four o'clock from the Rue St. Martin, vis-à-vis celle de Montmorency.

The Fare eight livres.

The LAON Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Soissons coach, every Monday Morning at six o'clock.

The Fare 11 livres.

The LA FERRE Caravan

Sets out from the same inn as the Soissons coach, every Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

The Fare six livres.

The

The ST. QUINTIN Coach

Sets out Mondays and Thursdays at five in the morning, from the Grand Cerf, Rue St. Denis vis-à-vis les Filles-Dieu.

The Fare 15 livres.

The ST. OMER Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the St. Quintin coach, every Tuesday and Friday at five in the morning.

The Fare 28 livres.

The BRUSSELS DILIGENCE

Sets out every other day at three in the morning in winter, and in summer at midnight, from the Rue St. Denis vis-à-vis les Filles-Dieu.

The Fare 63 livres.

The coachman finds each passenger in diet as far as Cambray, for five livres more than the fare ; and to Valenciennes, Mons, and Bruffels, for seven livres.

The CREIL and CHANTILLY Coach

Sets out Tuesdays and Saturdays at eight in the morning from the Rue Montorgueil, au compas d'Or.

The Fare two livres ten sols.

The

The PONTOISE Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Creil and Chantilly coach, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ten in the morning.
The Fare three livres.

The BEAUVAIS Coach

Sets out every Monday at eight in the morning from the Rue St. Denis vis-à-vis les Filles-Dieu.

The Fare six livres ten sols.

The MONTDIDIER Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Beauvais coach, every Friday at five in the morning.

The Fare six livres ten sols.

The ABBEVILLE Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Beauvais coach, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at five in the morning.

The Fare 15 livres.

The CALAIS Coach

Sets out from the same inn as the Beauvais coach every Friday morning at eight o'clock.

The Fare 30 livres.

A LIST

A
L I S T
O F T H E
W A T E R C A R R I A G E S.

GALLIOTTES *to* SEVE *and* ST. CLOUD

SET out from the Pont Royal for Seve, every day at seven in the morning, and for St. Cloud at six in the morning.

The Fare five fols.

Boats set off at all hours from the same place, on paying four livres, which is the whole fare of the boat.

The VILLENEUVE *Coche d'Eau*

Sets out from Port St. Paul every Wednesday at three in the afternoon from Easter-day, to the feast of all Saints.

The Fare 12 fols.

The

The CORBEIL Coche d'Eau

Sets out from the Barriere hors Tour-
nelle every Wednesday and Saturday at
ten in the morning.

The Fare 18 sols.

The MELUN Coche d'Eau

Sets out from the Port St. Paul every
Friday at seven in the morning.

The Fare two livres one sol.

The MONTREAU Coche d'Eau

Sets out from Port St. Paul every
Thursday at seven in the morning.

The Fare three livres nine sols.

The SENS Coche d'Eau

Sets out from Port St Paul every Mon-
day at seven in the mording.

The Fare five livres three sols.

The NOGENT Coche d'Eau

Sets out on Mondays from Port St. Paul
at seven in the morning.

The Fare five livres 16 sols.

The

The AUXERRE Coche d'Eau

Sets out from Port St. Paul Wednesdays and Saturdays at seven in the morning.

The Fare six livres seven sols.

The BRIARE Coche d'Eau

Sets out from Port St. Paul every Wednesday at seven in the morning, from the first of April to the first of October; and from the first of October, to the first of April at eight in the morning.

The Fare seven livres.

A Coche d'Eau

Sets out regularly every day from Port St. Paul at seven in the morning, when the court is at Fontainebleau, and carries passengers to Valoin, about four English miles distant from Fontainebleau; at which place carriages are to be met with to Fontainebleau.

The Fare of the Coche d'Eau is two livres ten sols each person.

F I N I S.



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